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Are Colonies Trade Asset Or Liability?

British Statistics Show Possessions Cost More Than Their Returns

Raw Materials Issue

League Embargo Couldn't Stop Ethiopian Products Short of Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Do British colonies pay?

Many people think the answer is so obvious that they insist it's like asking if water is wet.

If colonies didn't pay, they retort, would Germany be now embarking on a determined campaign to win back her lost territories? Would Benito Mussolini have gone after Ethiopia? Would Japan have converted Manchuria into Manchoukuo?

Others reply: Well, what about "national prestige" or dictators' international diversions to take people's minds off their own troubles at home?

Investigations by The Christian Science Monitor show that the answer is not quite so simple.

No Profits to Taxpayers

If the profits made by British traders, bankers, investors and speculators are considered, then most certainly the British colonies have paid—and are continuing to pay—handsomely. But have they paid the British taxpayers? Not, it is claimed, if the total cost in human life and misery and hard cash spent in acquiring and holding the "Dependent Empire" is included in the balance sheet.

Once a year, benevolent John Bull has to dip into his pocket to the tune of £1,000,000 to help his many colonial wards with loans and free grants.

True, some of this money is bound to promote colonial prosperity, which means greater buying from the mother country. And, anyhow, a third of the money advanced or given away is spent here on British machinery.

Some Pay Nothing

Most of the colonies are self-supporting. A few still need a financial leg-up occasionally. This year, for instance, eleven are being helped to the tune of £400,000, among them Cyprus, Nyasaland, Somaliland, British Guiana, British Honduras and Aden. On Aden alone £71,000 is being spent. Like Gibraltar and Malta, Aden helps to defend the far-flung imperial trade routes which are vital to the whole Empire. Not one of these outposts contributes much to Imperial trade.

British annual defense expenditure has been around the £130,000,000 mark. Defense of the Empire is always given as the main reason for that colossal disbursement. On the credit side of the imperial account it has been estimated that the total income from all Empire—not only colonial—investments is about £70,000,000, reaped by private citizens. Thus, the net balance is very much on the debit side, and it tends to increase with the rising defense expenditure. For, all the time, the trend in the British colonies is definitely toward increased self-government—more freedom. And that means increased armaments expenditure to defend the new won liberties.

Offset Suggested

The same view of this debit balance is taken by an American authority, Mr. Grover Clark, who in his recently released "A Place in the Sun" demonstrates with a spate of statistics that colonies most emphatically do not pay. He has found that it has cost Britain £1,295,000,000 "to maintain her contacts with the overseas territories" during the 40 years 1894 to 1933. During the same period, Britain's total trade with the entire Empire—dominions and colonies—amounted to £18,018,000,000. Six per cent on that trade would have yielded £1,081,000,000 in net profits to British merchants—as an offset to the defense costs to British taxpayers.

If these same traders had been content to consider a mere 3 per cent as fair profit, they would only have netted £540,000,000. Says Mr. Clark, "Whatever way the figuring is done, the costs to the taxpayers have been substantially more than the profits to the merchants. Profits, huge profits, have been made by a relatively few traders, bankers and armament makers, but the share of the common people has been more taxes, more misery and less security."

Despite these negative conclusions, the German people are being assiduously told that they will be economically better off when their colonies have been returned to them.

'Trade follows the flag' theory denied: Page 16.

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Spanish Insurgents Seen Ready To Compromise With Workers; Fascists Claim Identical Aims

Rebels Promise Gains Under Republic Shall Continue Whatever the Outcome of Present Conflict; Autonomy Question Must Also Be Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—With the battle for Madrid reaching a critical stage it would appear that the Fascist leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, would welcome a surrender by Madrid in terms of a compromise which might well embody some of the main aspirations of both sides, omitting, of course, those of the extremists—the Anarchists and Bolsheviks on one side, and the Monarchists and Traditionalists — or Carlists—on the other.

Indeed, such a compromise would probably be welcomed by the great majority of Spaniards, and the effect of an understanding before a decision by force of arms is obtained would be of immense value, not only to Spain but to the world.

Workers May Gain

A study of some of the main objectives of "National Syndicalism," which is part of the program of the Spanish Fascist organization, shows many points of contact with the workers' ideals. One of these aims at converting Spain into a "gigantic syndicate of producers organized on corporative lines" and precedes the following statement: "We repudiate the capitalist system which ignores popular needs, de-humanizes private property and herds the workers in formless masses, among which misery and despair is bred."

Another interesting item is contained in the following paragraph: "The National-Syndicalist State will not regard economic struggles and conflicts between individuals with cruel indifference nor will it witness passively the crushing of the weaker class by the stronger. Our regime will make class warfare utterly impossible because those who co-operate in production will constitute an organic whole."

Class Distinctions

Particularly applicable to conditions which have helped to bring about the struggle in Spain is the aphorism:

"Riches are primarily intended to better the conditions of life of all those who make up the nation. It is intolerable that there should be enormous masses of people living in misery while others enjoy every kind of luxury."

The Spanish fascists propose to support projects for the nationalization of banking and of other big public services. They promise that the legislation favoring workers passed under the republic shall remain in force.

Autonomy Claims

Catalonia, the Basque Provinces, Galicia and Andalusia have regional ambitions which no central government can afford to neglect. (The Madrid Government recently granted autonomy to the Basques.) Once the relationship between capital and labor harmony between employer and employed have been re-established, the fundamental obstacle to granting regional autonomy in matters pertaining to local administration will disappear. The church problem is not a serious one, because most Spaniards are either Roman Catholics or nothing.

Maqueda reported recaptured: Page 6.

Outlook for Unity In A. F. of L. Grows With Peace Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The healing of the breach between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis is confidently expected here today following overtures by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, yesterday.

Mr. Dubinsky's union is, next to the United Mine Workers of America, headed by Mr. Lewis, the largest single unit in point of membership in the American Federation, and Mr. Zaritsky's organization also is a powerful one insofar as the strength of its membership is concerned.

Mr. Dubinsky declared he would be happy to see peace between the contending forces, but held that this was possible "only on condition that the organization campaign of the steel workers continues uninterruptedly."

Ready to Return

If this assurance was had, Mr. Dubinsky said his union and others affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization were willing to give up this affiliation. The campaign for the organization of 500,000 steel workers into an industrial, or vertical, union must, in any case, be continued "effectively," he declared.

"To stop that campaign would be

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Giants Batter Ruffing in First For Early Lead

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Giants...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	.
Yankees..	0	1	1	0	0	2	.	.	.

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso for Giants; Ruffing and Dickey for Yankees.

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Giants, on the verge of elimination from the World Series, slapped big Red Ruffing for five hits in the first inning to give young Hal Schumacher a 3-to-0 lead at the start of the fifth game today. The crowd was comparatively small, probably under 50,000, among them Herbert Hoover, former President.

The Giants put Schumacher in a deep hole in the Yanks' second. Lou Gehrig, first man up, slashed a single to right, and Mel Ott kicked it around until Gehrig reached third. But when Gehrig tried to score after Bill Dickey was thrown out at first on a dribbler to Schumacher, Bill Terry's quick throw to the plate caught him.

Selkirk hit his homer then, but it did nothing like the damage it could have caused. Jake Powell lofted easily to Ripple for the third out.

The Yanks scored again in the third, pulling up to a 3 to 2 deficit as Schumacher pulled himself out of one of the deepest holes in World Series history with a minimum of damage.

Walks to Tony Lazzeri and Ruffing, a wild pitch, then a wild throw by Dick Bartell on Crosetti's grounder, scored a run, and when Red Rolfe beat out a bunt, the bases were filled, there were still none out.

U. S. Business Opens Fire On Co-op Societies

National Chamber of Commerce Protests Government Aid as Unfair

Methods to Combat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Government support of consumers' co-operatives was attacked today as unfair to established private business undertakings in a special United States Chamber of Commerce study.

The chamber's distribution committee expressed the opinion that "it is improper for governmental agencies to extend preferential treatment, by means of tax exemption, financing, or other aid, to consumers' co-operative enterprises, since such enterprises are but another form of competitive force seeking to win the support and patronage of the American consumer."

During previous business depressions, the co-operative movement has had a spurt in the United States and then declined following recovery, but in the last few years its growth has taken on more of an aspect of permanency. The Federal Government has published documents on the subject, has lent relief money to self-help groups and recently sent a committee to Europe to investigate the Swedish co-operative system. The chamber's study was undertaken after a number of its members had asked for advice on the relationship to exist between consumers' co-operatives and private business undertakings.

Competition Still Negligible

The report said that of most concern to business men are the aids being given to consumers' co-operative organizations through the granting of tax exemption and through promotion of the co-operative form of enterprise by governmental agencies.

Although immediate competition from consumers' co-operatives was held to be negligible, the committee warned that "results which would follow from active promotion of the movement by public bodies threaten the existence of thousands of merchants throughout the land."

At the present time, it was estimated there are about 1800 consumers' societies in the United States, of which about 56 per cent are engaged primarily in selling gasoline and motor oil and 34 per cent are in retail store activities.

Methods to Combat Co-ops

The committee expressed confidence that "so long as such competition remains on a fair and equal basis and contains no element of government subsidy, competent American merchants can be counted upon to pit their experience and skill against all rivals.

"Opportunity for development of all legitimate forms of business enterprise," the report said, "should be left open to all individuals—each form succeeding or failing in accordance with its own merits. Without such opportunity, progress cannot be made in making available to the public the benefits arising from the efficiency of American methods of doing business."

The committee suggested that state and national trade associations aid their members in combating co-operatives by (1) presenting to legislators fair statements of the problems which local merchants face when consumers' co-operative receive unfair advantages because of legislative action and (2) in aiding members to improve their own marketing methods.

Supreme Court Resumes Sessions

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Upper—Supreme Court Building in Washington, D. C.

Lower (Left to Right)—Justices Benjamin N. Cardozo, Harlan F. Stone, Pierce Butler, Louis D. Brandeis, Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice; Willis Van Devanter, James C. McReynolds, George Sutherland, Owen J. Roberts

Blum Acts for Economic Accords As France Slashes Its Tariffs

France's New Trade Policy

IMPLEMENTING Premier Léon Blum's promise to accompany the devaluation of the franc with a lowering of trade barriers, the French Government has announced the first steps in a "general customs demobilization," to go into effect next Saturday. This implementation is accomplished by a series of seven decrees issued on Oct. 3. Their provisions are:

1. A general reduction in tariffs on non-quota goods of from 15 to 20 per cent.
2. Tariff reductions on certain "prime necessity" products, such as oils.
3. Suspension of 105 quotas out of the 760 previously existing.
4. License tax reduction on importers' quota goods.
5. Reduction or cancellation of compensation surtaxes on goods imported from countries with a low exchange.
6. Commission to revise tariffs and quotas to fit the economic conditions resulting from the new currencies.
7. Commission to check price increases by recommending lowering of tariffs, elimination of quotas, or other measures.

Lira Devalued As Duce Orders New Tax Levies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 5—Alignment of the lira with the world's chief devalued currencies, with consequent devaluation of the lira itself at approximately 41 per cent, was decided upon this morning by the Italian Cabinet in one of the shortest meetings it has ever held.

The purchasing power of the lira, which, since the devaluation of the pound and dollar, has increased out of all proportion to its intrinsic value, has been restored to that fixed rate of stabilization that was decreed in December, 1928, namely 19 to the dollar and 90 to the pound, in round figures.

It is emphasized here that the ratio between the lira and Anglo-Saxon currencies had been maintained unchanged for four years and that it was altered by the United States and Great Britain when they abandoned the gold standard.

It has evidently been the Duce's aim to restore the broken ratio as soon as he became convinced that there would be no further devaluation of world currencies and recent developments must have persuaded him that the principal countries had now decided to stabilize permanently their currencies on a basis agreed upon after long study.

In this respect this second devaluation of the lira is claimed to be a notable contribution on Italy's part.

At first sight, prices were rising in this country and the cost of living was increasing. With the lira devalued it is hoped that exports may now considerably expand and tourist trade once more resume its former activity. The lira's value in Italy's gold reserves—the amount of which is unknown—will be increased by 41 per cent.

In another aspect devaluation of the lira is held here to assume considerable importance as showing that Italy is drawing every day nearer to Britain and France. The monetary accord is thus regarded as but a prelude to further agreement.

The Italian Cabinet also voted an additional capital levy of 5 per cent together with a new tax on stock dividends. Price rises or advances in public service rates are also prohibited.

Early German action expected: Page 2.

Extreme Factions Clash in London And Paris Riots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 5—The Government's efforts to keep prices down and to promote business recovery inside France are continuing, despite such setbacks as the disorders in Paris yesterday and the recurrent labor troubles.

The French press today draws from yesterday's riots the conclusion that the regime is in no danger from a "coup" by the extremists of either the Right or the Left, since the police and mobile guards proved their ability to handle the two hostile mobilizations of communists and fascists on Sunday without any

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Hope for New Parleys to Aid Recovery Gains Headway

Pushed at Geneva

European economic unrest calls for collective action, according to the French Government. Following its own drastic cuts in tariffs and import quotas, early parleys for general reduction of trade barriers of every kind are being urged in Paris.

And the lira is devalued by Italy's Duce. He cuts its value 41 per cent and warns against any boosts in prices that might try to follow. Coincidentally Premier Mussolini expresses himself as in entire accord with the United States, Britain and France in collective efforts to stabilize world currencies.

Geneva is enthusiastic over the French tariff slashes and statesmen still lingering here hope that general world action may follow. But there is no move as yet to revive the 1933 economic conference of London. The best method may be direct approach between nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 5—New international conversations for lowering tariff barriers are now under way, it is officially announced here.

France's sweeping reductions in tariffs and import quotas during the past week end are regarded in Paris as a first step toward general all-round reductions in trade barriers. Combating its campaign to keep prices down with its avowed intention of endeavoring to end the world's economic warfare, the French Government is actively

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Economics in the Campaign

Governor Landon's Tariff Stand—Attack on the Administration's Policy—Has the American Farmer Been "Sold Down the River"?

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

FOR the past few days I have been digging into the statistics to find out the basis for Governor Landon's allegation that the reciprocal trade policy of the Roosevelt administration "has sold the American farmer down the river." I cannot see anything in the record to substantiate his charge. Just the reverse, in fact; the reciprocal trade policy must be rated one of the best and most fruitful forms of farm relief.

The new trade policy dates from June, 1934, but only four out of the present 14 were in existence at the end of 1935. And of these the one with Cuba was the solitary agreement to have been in effect throughout the year.

Governor Landon's Minneapolis denunciation of the Roosevelt policy on the tariff had reference to this Cuban agreement. So we might see what it did to, or for, the American farmer. We find that total American exports to Cuba amounted to 2½ times 1933 exports. The exports included both agricultural and industrial items. American exports of agricultural produce increased from $25 millions to $60 millions, or a rise of 130 per cent. The advance in exports has been continued this year, now running about 16 per cent ahead. Evidently there is not much selling out to be traced along this line of inquiry.

The Canadian Agreement

The agreement that Governor Landon attacked particularly was the one with Canada. This came into effect on Jan. 1 this year. Consequently a year has not yet elapsed for which to gauge results. Figures for the first six months, however, are available. In that time American exports of agricultural products to Canada have increased by no less than 24 per cent. This is a much greater rise than the rise in non-agricultural exports to Canada, which has been only 13 per cent. Evidently, therefore, the American farmer gained more than the American industrialist out of the Canadian agreement.

These increased sales to both Cuba and Canada have, of course, inured to the benefit of the American farmer. Why have these two countries been able to buy more American produce? Solely because they have had more dollars to spend—dollars which can be spent only in the United States. There is only one way in which foreigners can continue to obtain dollars, and that is by earning them out of exports to the United States. They must be given an opportunity of selling their specialties to Americans.

In negotiating a trade agreement, according to the Governor's philosophy, the United States should grant concessions only on things that the United States does not produce. Two objections may be adduced against such a theory.

Just Common Sense

First, it is common sense to let in such goods free; otherwise you are merely going to fleece "the forgotten man," who when Sumner first invented the term, meant the consumer. Secondly, you would not obtain any agreement. One has to bargain with rates on goods that are competitive with American goods. The way to trade, as Governor Landon observed, is to trade. In the 14 trade agreements the United States has therefore given tariff concessions on such products for the purpose of making it easier for the signing countries to obtain the dollars wherewith to buy American merchandise. This is reciprocity.

Let us now see what this lowering of the American tariff bars has done to American agricultural imports. Like the exports, they have gone up. The comparative figures are (in millions of dollars):

	Domestic Agricultural Exports	Imports of Competitive Agricultural Products
1932	$652.4	$319.8
1933	$694.4	$409.5
1934	$733.6	$481.5
1935	$747 7	$671.7

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 5

Lira—Italy Joins Devaluation Bloc

Signs multiply that the world is witnessing a momentous reversal of the tides of economic nationalism that deposited tons of obstructive silt in the channels of trade.

Great Britain's action today at Geneva in proposing a study of raw material distribution is seen as part and parcel of the new conciliatory attitude in economic world co-operation, stimulated by currency devaluation.

Widespread international conversations looking toward tariff reductions and accelerated world trade are reported in progress. France led the way with tangible action by reducing its custom barriers sharply. This was made possible by the devaluation of the franc.

Other nations should be in a position to follow France's lead. Italy reduces the gold content in its lira by 41 per cent. The German mark is practically the only currency still clinging to its gold perch. The world moves back to old ratios, back toward the era before fantastic tariffs, quotas and cartels throttled world trade and aggravated political problems.

Candidates—Outline Tours of Campaign

American politics undergoes something of an interlude as President Roosevelt journeys to Washington and Governor Landon greets a Topeka citizen who made good.

Governor Landon welcomes Harry Colmery, newly elected National Commander of the American Legion, the second such to come from Topeka. Governor Landon, who spent yesterday reading in his library, might have seen newspaper hearlines quoting Washington farm experts who estimated his farm relief plan would cost $2,362,000,000 a year.

President Roosevelt leaves Hyde Park for Washington.

On Friday, the President will start his midwestern trip, with speeches

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Supreme Court Opening Seen As Symbolic

Future of U. S. Involved in Appointments of New Justices

New Deal Bills Up

Power to Fill Vacancies Becomes Major Issue In Campaign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Contending that the law should "meet changing economic conditions," Massachusetts asked the Supreme Court today to reconsider its decision of last June 1 holding unconstitutional the New York law establishing minimum wages for women.

In a brief filed as "friend of the court" Attorney General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, said that "probably no decision in recent years has so affected the entire working population of America and the millions of their dependents by depriving them of adequate protection in safeguarding their rights."

Referring to a Supreme Court decision several years ago in which the tribunal held unconstitutional a similar law for the District of Columbia, the attorney general asked:

"Even if it were sound when it was rendered some 12 years ago, is it still to be considered sound when the factual background is at present entirely different from what it was 12 years ago?"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—At the stroke of high noon today the nine black-robed justices of the Supreme Court took their seats in the lofty hearing chamber of the great court.

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" called the crier.

A rustle ran through the chamber and then silence as the brief preliminary hearing of the new eight months' term got under way, a term which is bound to be one of the most memorable in history and which, for the next five weeks at any rate, will symbolize one of the major issues in the 1936 presidential campaign.

It is not expected that the mass of New Deal legislation now before the court for final sifting will come up for decision before election day.

Future in Balance

But the forthcoming election will decide a matter bound up vitally with the Supreme Court and affecting probable far-reaching future interpretation of the Constitution. With the likelihood of vacancies occurring in the court membership in the next four years, the coming election will determine who shall name successors to the present membership, and whether they will fall on the "Conservative" or "Liberal" side of the now closely divided body.

All but three members of the court are over 70, and a majority are eligible to retire. Furthermore, the past four years have been remarkable in seeing no change in membership, so that it is all the more likely that the coming four years will see a number of retirements, and perhaps a remaking of the whole court, going further even than Mr. Hoover's appointment of three members in his single term of office.

New Social Problems

On Nov. 3, the nation will decide whether President Roosevelt or Governor Landon makes the new appointments, if any are necessary. The power will be vouchsafed at a time when new social problems are pounding at the door of the court, and when, especially a whole flock of New Deal laws have either appeared already, or will come up in delayed law suits in the years ahead.

The present membership of the court, furthermore, has again split into rival philosophies of the so-called "Liberal" and "Conservative" groups. Even the layman has been able to forecast the attitude of certain judges toward major pieces of New Deal legislation. Thus Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler have found only one of 11 New Deal cases constitutional, and Mr. Justice McReynolds has voted against every piece of New Deal legislation produced thus far; while on the other hand Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo have approved seven or eight of the 11 enactments.

Close Decisions

Under this closely balanced court division, the naming of a single judge favorable to the Brandeis-Stone-Cardozo philosophy would have meant in the last term the validation of three major laws—the New York Minimum Wage Law, the National Municipal Bankruptcy Act and the Railroad Pension Act.

The appointment of two judges favorable to the same philosophy would have meant the validation of five lost New Deal cases, plus the New York Minimum Wage Law, and the "box score" of Supreme Court cases last term would have been seven laws approved and four defeated, instead of two to nine, as it actually was.

It is recalled that William Howard Taft in 1920 advocated election of Warren G. Harding on the ground that quality of appointments to the Supreme Court was the major issue of the campaign. Mr. Harding's elec-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Prospects of French New Deal Aided by Socialist Moderation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A concerted move toward moderation on the part of both Radical and Socialist leaders recently opened up possibilities of guiding France's "New Deal" past the dangerous reefs of Communistic extremism.

Both Léon Blum, Socialist Premier, and Edouard Daladier, leader of the Radicals, who form the more moderate wing of the Popular Front, have issued grave warnings that the occupation of factories by striking workers, which have threatened to split the Cabinet, will no longer be tolerated.

Against Extremism

This joint stand by the Radicals and Socialists against extremism is considered important because, if it foreshadows real unity between the two Left parties, it may make unnecessary the governmental crisis and Cabinet change which had been envisaged for late October or November by French political observers.

To a very great degree the fate of the Popular Front—which many hold to be closely linked with the fate of the French republican regime—now appears to hinge on the extent to which M. Blum and his Socialist Party evolve from their former negative state of a Marxist opposition to a more moderate form of labor liberalism.

Defends Liberty of Thought

Premier Blum's recent radio address in defense of democracy becomes extremely significant in this light. Proclaiming his allegiance to the traditional doctrines of the French Revolution—political liberty, civic equality and human fraternity—M. Blum declared that "among the fundamental rights of the individual, France places in the front rank liberty of thought and of conscience. She believes that the action of the state has as its essential object the application of these principles to its legal institutions, its social relationships and its international policy."

In defending these democratic ideas and in combating the Fascist theories that democracy is doomed to instability and impotence by its very nature, M. Blum was beyond question expressing the deep-seated sentiments of a vast majority of the French nation. The result has been to establish M. Blum in the eyes of most of the people, not as a red revolutionary which his opponents sometimes proclaim him, but as a political conservative resolved to defend the existing republican order.

Calls to Labor for Order

What this radio address did from a political viewpoint, a later speech at Poissy, near Paris, repeated to a certain extent on the economic plane. Denouncing rumors that "France is on the eve of a chaotic movement of revolution," he affirmed the necessity for calm and confidence if the Government's work is to be carried out successfully. Admitting, however, that the labor unrest and in particular the "folded arms" strikes constitute a serious threat to the Popular Front Cabinet, he exhorted the workers to show themselves capable of order and discipline.

In more general terms, he reaffirmed the statement of his Finance Minister, Vincent Auriol, that: "It has never entered into the thought of the Popular Front Government to lay its hands on private property, to upset the existing social regime, or to interfere with individual liberty."

"In complete agreement with the Premier and my colleagues in the Cabinet," the Finance Minister declared, "I repeat that our efforts to bring about economic recovery will be continued within the framework of the existing social regime, the capitalist system."

Rights of Private Property

These reassurances by the two leading figures in French Socialism, though they have not entirely removed all apprehension in financial circles, have had an important effect politically. They tend to diminish the rift which had begun to appear between the Socialists and more moderate Radicals and specially over the issue of the illegal occupation of factories by strikers.

M. Daladier, Minister of War and president of the Radical Party, stated recently in a speech at Dieppe: "It is essential to put an end to those repeated occupations, to those ceaselessly renewed conflicts which in the end will disorganize our industrial production and our commerce and compromise very greatly our national defense itself. Individual liberty and private property, the fruits of the French Revolution, must be preserved."

There are indications that faced with this solid Socialist-Radical front against stay-in strikes, the Communist Party will find itself obliged to make greater efforts to restrain their labor union leaders. If this proves to be the case, then the Radical revolt within the Government will quite possibly be smoothed over, for the time being at least, permitting the Popular Front to continue the application of its program of social, economic and financial reforms.

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"THERE'S A REASON"

Younger Women Gain Power At World Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia—The tendency to bring youth to the fore is a noticeable feature of the conference of the International Council of Women which is holding an inspiring meeting in this attractive town on the shores of the Adriatic.

The new president, Baroness Boel, who has been chosen to succeed Lady Aberdeen of Dublin, is to be supported on committees by a number of younger women to whom important posts have been assigned.

Practical Steps Sought

Faced with the somber international situation there is a real effort to speed up the council's work. Side by side with exalted idealism is an increased determination not to lose sight of social and political realities and to take practical steps to improve existing conditions.

As an example of the difficulties with which women are faced may be cited the dispute which is going on here between representatives of the Serbian and Croatian women's societies.

Nationalistic Differences

The Yugoslav council, which is acting as hostess, is made up very largely of Serbian women and is centered at Belgrade. The Croatian women have strong organizations of various kinds centering in Zagreb.

One large Croatian society known as "Croatian Women," which is said to have 80,000 members, sent representatives to the congress here as guests, but the Serbian women were opposed to their attending various meetings.

As Dubrovnik is predominantly a Croatian city, the mayor here thought it appropriate to invite representatives of Croatian women to a reception which he had prepared for the congress Saturday night, but this aroused so much opposition among Serbian women that the reception had to be called off.

Shenandoah Park Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—During the first 11 months of the official year which began on Oct. 1, last, the number of visitors to the Shenandoah National Park was 568,039, an increase of 31 per cent over the preceding year.

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STATE COMMISSION ON CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT
Department 5, 914 Capitol St., Richmond, Virginia

Shipping Truce On Pacific Coast Promises Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5—Acceptance by Pacific Coast maritime employers and employees of a 15-day truce—following the expiration of working agreements Sept. 30—thereby averting a threatened coastwise tie-up of all shipping, brought statements rom both sides and the Government indicating that "peaceful" not "violent" tactics are those to be used in settling the dispute.

This improved feeling between employer and employee, coupled with the knowlege that the Government, either through the Department of Labor or the newly appointed Maritime Commission, is taking a hand to see that there is no re-occurrence of the 1934 tie-up swung coastwide maritime business back toward normal again.

Seek Final Settlement

Although it is pointed out that on Oct. 15, when this truce ends, the situation will, on the surface, stand as it did when the "negotiating period" was agreed to, both the Waterfront Employers' Association, and the Maritime Federation of the Pacific—employees' organization—are now continuing negotiations with the aim of settling the more pertinent points by that date.

While it is not certain that the whole matter of new contracts and means of enforcing them will be settled by Oct. 15, nevertheless the "strike and lockout" threat has been greatly dissipated.

"All danger of trouble in San Francisco is now passed," declared Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who arrived from Washington to take part in the securement of the 15-day truce. He further stated he is "certain that common sense now prevails and that there is no necessity for a strike."

Others Voice Optimism

Further voicing of this tone came from Thomas G. Plant, spokesman for the water-front employers, who said as soon as the truce was arranged:

"The employers agreed to extend the agreement in the sincere hope that it would pave the way for peaceful and permanent settlement of the water-front dispute. Now that the unions have accepted the offer we shall exert every effort to achieve a settlement in co-operation with the Government and the newly created Maritime Commission."

Harry R. Bridges, president of the employees Maritime Federation, expressed "every hope that the whole matter may now be speedily settled."

The shipowners have invited, by telegram, the week-old Maritime Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to take an active part in settling the differences.

Employers Agree

Following up the requests made by the Maritime Commission for a 60-day truce the employers declared they were willing to accept such terms, "on the condition that each of the unions on or before the fifteenth day of October agree with your commission and with us that any and all disputes that shall not be settled by negotiation within the 60-day period shall be submitted to arbitration before your commission, and upon the condition that your commission will lend its efforts and influence to see that the awards and existing contracts are lived up to during the period of extension. . . ."

With these terms still before them the unions, heretofore refusing to agree to arbitration of the fundamental issues—hiring halls, hours of labor, "sling loads"—accepted the 15-day truce with the understanding that these problems be among the first to be brought up for "ironing-out." The employers agreed to the short truce—or negotiating period—without any strings attached. Consideration of the terms of the 60-day truce follows Oct. 15.

Neither Side Seeks Strike

Neither side, it is explained, wants to halt shipping along the Pacific coast for it is felt that should there be a stoppage of shipping on this coast it could easily spread to the other coasts and result in a nation-wide ship tieup.

As it was, less than 30 ships were in San Francisco harbor on Sept. 30, when the deadline for the expiration of the contracts arrived. One large company had received permission through a court order to cease operations if no agreement had been reached. Other ship operators had routed their ships to other coast ports.

Even with these precautions difficulties were experienced with seamen who refused to sail both from Seattle and San Pedro unless promised passage home from the Orient should the tieup occur. But now, as one seamen on a ship sailing the day after the truce was signed expressed it, "things are looking up."

Shrimp Trade Employs 400

Four hundred persons are employed in the shrimp industry at Arkansas Pass, Texas.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

planned at Denver and Omaha. His schedule is not definite, but he will probably swing through New England, winding up his campaign Oct. 31 at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Governor Landon will leave Friday for a three-speech itinerary—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit. On Oct. 21 he is expected to set forth on a four-or-five speech tour from Baltimore to Boston. Governor Landon will wind up his campaign two days ahead of President Roosevelt on Oct. 29 in Madison Square Garden.

A. F. of L.—Garment Workers Disclaim Break

American Labor sees some prospect that the event which threatened to represent a tragedy may have a happy ending. The event was the suspension of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the 10 unions of which it was constituted from the American Federation of Labor. The stage is lighted today by the pronouncement of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, that his organization and several others stand ready to abandon the C. I. O. in behalf of labor solidarity. The condition of his offer was that the American Federation of Labor must pitch in and help organize the steel industry. John L. Lewis, moving force in the C. I. O., must be heard from before it is safe to acclaim the healing of the labor schism.

The Pacific Coast and the sidewalks of New York let in a few more rays of light on the labor stage. Shipowners and union representatives on the Pacific coast, proceeding with their negotiations under their recent truce, speak optimistically of the chances of settling the dispute. A labor dispute between the workers of Orbach, a large department store in New York, and the management, after eight years, is reported settled.

Riots—Fascists Subside in London and Paris

Fascist forces are rather ignominiously routed in London and Paris. The rout in London appears largely due to the popular indignation at Fascist rebellion in Spain. The rout in Paris is generally credited to the efficicency of the cape-swinging police.

Before dawn, a band of Communists moved into the Velodrome, Parisian exhibition building. Communists had learned that Col François de la Rocque planned to send his Fascist followers to break up a Communist meeting slated for afternoon in the Velodrome. The 10:30 o'clock arrival of the Fascists was too late; the Communists were inside, the police were on hand; all that remained for the Fascists was to riot futilely through the streets. There were no casualties, and the Communists soft-pedaled revolutionary dogma.

Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, had planned a march of 5000 Fascists through the Jewish section of London. They didn't get far. Thousands of anti-Fascists, shouting "remember Spain," staged one of London's worst riots in years. Sir Oswald was shortly told that persistence in his plan to march into the Jewish area would endanger the public peace. The parade and four meetings were straightway canceled and the black-shirted Fascists marched back whence they came. The Fascists, well in off the inclement street, issued a statement asserting that the British Government had surrendered to "the Red terror."

Manila is agitated by a series of bomb explosions in the shopping district. Two men are under arrest as a result of the outrage, which caused a $500,000 fire.

Spain—Resistance by Loyalists Stiffens

The Fascist campaign of fear designed to make Madrid surrender proves a dud. Not only does Madrid refuse to surrender, but it launches fierce counter-offensives which caused Gen. José Varela, Fascist commander in the South, to predict that the taking of Madrid will require, at least, two more weeks.

The Government claims the recapture of Maqueda. If true, the Fascists main line of supplies has been severed. But the Fascists deny the report and counter with the claim that their southern column near Illescas has cut one of the government supply lines to Madrid. The Government also claims to have taken the coastal town of Motrico on the Bay of Biscay as it continues its counter-offensive along the shoreline.

The southern Fascists are meeting the same stiffening of resistance that stalemated Gen. Emilio Mola's northern troops in the Guadarrama mountains. The southern Fascists with their strung-out communication lines are threatened by loss of morale as much as by the shells of their enemies. Successful resistance to their advance on Madrid at this point might work havoc in the "esprit de corps" of the Fascist Moors and Legionnaires.

Blum—Government Ousts Cafe Strikers

The Blum Popular Front Government acts quickly and effectively to evacuate Paris cafes, restaurants and hotels, where workers suddenly quit and started a "stay-in" campaign. Bell boys, waiters, chefs, chambermaids either occupied the buildings or marched in the streets, apologizing to the public but complaining of employer intransigence. The French Government, in acting to remove workers from private premises, has kept its faith with the employers, to whom it promised abolishment of the "stay-in" phase of strikes.

The French Government, however, finds plenty of internal issues to vex it. Primarily a Leftist Government, it must anticipate swift dilution of its strength if it alienates Labor. Furthermore, the Soical party, which is virtually another name for the Fascist Croix de Feu, is becoming obstreperous and is planning meetings, despite the decree that it disband. Moreover, the devaluation victory was dearly bought in terms of augmented hostility from the Right and the moderates.

How many more such victories Premier Blum can sustain is problematical. Judicious compromises and strategic timing of legislative coups have saved the Popular Front so far.

Australian Governor Receives First Aborigine at His Levee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A full-blooded aborigine, David Unaipon, whose father was one of the leaders of a tribe of blacks in the earlier years, made history when he attended the levee at Government House on the anniversary of King Edward. He was the first native to do so, and the governor, Sir Winston Dugan, gave him a most cordial reception.

In a tweed suit and wearing a soft felt hat, Mr. Unaipon mingled freely among the 600 guests representative of the official life of the State. Many stopped and chatted with him, asking about his people and his views on their future.

Mr. Unaipon, who was born in South Australia, now spends much of his time lecturing on native problems in the various capitals. He has recently toured Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and is an active worker with the Australian Board of Missions.

"The government of the aborigines for a century has been carried on by protectors, but times have changed," said Mr. Unaipon, "and a new era has come, with a call for fresh methods of administration. The destinies of the aborigines should not remain in the power of one man, but the democratic spirit should prevail. The chief protectors rendered good service in the early days when the natives were in a primitive condition, but the clash of color has changed a simple problem into a complicated one, so that it is necessary now for a board to deal with the position."

British Expedition To Survey Sections Of Turkey and Syria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Prof. John Garstang of Liverpool University is leaving here shortly to embark on the first full year's working of the three-year Neilson archaeological expedition to the Near East.

The expedition has been made possible by a £9000 gift to Liverpool University Institute of Archaeology by Mr. Francis Neilson, Birkenhead-born author, now living in America, and his wife.

Preparations have been made for extensive excavation at Tel Keisan, a desert fort in the plain of Acre, possibly the Biblical city of Achshaph. Huts have been constructed and a preliminary ditch cut down the side of a great mound formed of fallen buildings and fortifications.

With a skeleton staff, Professor Garstang will first make an archaeological survey of part of Turkey and northern Syria, during which he hopes to trace further signs of the great Bronze Age civilization which spread from Mesopotamia to Egypt.

The professor thinks he may discover in the Cilicia region of Turkey the cradle of this remarkable culture, the traces of which, dating from the eighteenth to the fourteenth century B. C., were amazingly rich at Jericho, where he has spent his last six winters.

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Women Called To Help Preserve Nation's Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now on her way to address the annual conventions of several state federations, is carrying a message to the women to rally around America, its institutions and traditions, and to leave nothing undone to preserve them in their finest form for future generations.

"Our country was founded for Americans," said Mrs. Lawson, before leaving Washington. "If we wish to preserve the country each and every one of us must do his true American duty. To me our glaring failure as citizens is a slipping away from the spiritual ideals of our forefathers. If we can rebuild that bulwark, no outside delusions will penetrate our minds.

Women Have Responsibility

"Women have always been the center of things in the home and in spiritual affairs and today our responsibilities are far greater than those of our mothers and grandmothers because today we have the ballot. Our franchise privilege is one of our most precious possessions. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is already thinking in terms of its legislative program and planning for discussions of bills to which we are committed and for their furtherance with the law makers.

Insurance Agents Elect

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5 (AP)—The National Association of Insurance Agents ended its forty-first convention Friday with the election of W. Owen Wilson of Richmond, Va., as president. The convention elected Charles S. Liscomb of Duluth, Minn., chairman of the executive committee but deferred selection of next year's convention city until December.

Early Reich Action to Join Devaluation Bloc Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—Announcement of the lira's devaluation today, following as it has done upon a similar though smaller move on the part of Czechoslovakia, means that no major European currency except the mark is still holding aloof from the general tendency to fall into line with the dollar and the pound.

Even the mark, it is held here, may not much longer prove an exception in this respect, for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister for Economics, said Sept. 30 that should an international agreement of a more far-reaching kind than that provided in a tri-partite monetary compact prove possible, then Germany would consider changing its currency policy.

What Contribution?

It is held here also that so long as any considerable group of currencies was still deflating, the path was blocked for an advance toward removing those restrictions which are hampering international trade. This being now changed, the question is being eargerly asked, especially in liberal circles, what contribution is each state prepared to make to reciprocate Premier Léon Blum's action in lowering the French tariffs.

Must Take Its Part

Mr. Neville Chamberlain speaking as Chancellor of the Exchequer at Margate so lately as Oct. 3, it is recalled, said: "The British Government will be ready to take its part in any steps to restore confidence and to reduce the more excessive restrictions hampering trade."

At Geneva today, Mr. W. S. Morrison, British Financial Secretary, went further in specifying as part of Britain's policy the removal of "artificial restrictions like quotas," also giving "access to raw materials for all countries including non-members of the League of Nations."

Meanwhile in the British view, the main effect of Premier Blum's move is to help French industry to offset the increase produced by the recent franc devaluation in the cost of necessary raw materials. It must go very much further, therefore, it is said, before it will of itself justify any tariff changes on the part of other states sufficiently large to materially affect the world trade situation.

Nevertheless it is regarded hopefully as starting a movement of domestic recovery to countries hitherto upon a continuously downward grade in the matter of employment.

Action Urged to Save Northwest Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada should move immediately to protect the rights of British Columbia in the fisheries of the North Pacific, threatened with invasion by Japanese fishermen, G. S. Pearson, provincial commissioner of fisheries, declared in a statement issued here.

Mr. Pearson thought it would be wise, he said, for Canada and the United States, partners in the conservation of Pacific salmon and halibut resources, to confer and adopt a common attitude toward the situation created by the plans of Japanese to fish in waters now fished exclusively by Americans and Canadians.

"The Dominion of Canada," Mr. Pearson said, "should decide what rights we have in these fisheries, and if it finds that we have not sufficient rights to protect our interests, then negotiations should be started immediately for an international agreement to enable us to protect those rights. These are our fish."

Indiscriminate fishing, such as that which would follow the arrival of numerous Japanese fishing boats here, could wipe out the salmon and halibut fisheries in a few years, Mr. Pearson declared.

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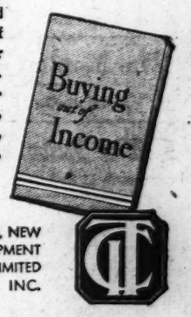

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Sales Tax Repeal Is Campaign Issue In Several States

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CHICAGO, Oct. 5—One of Government's newest sources of revenue, the general sales tax, was a campaign issue today in at least 11 of the 17 states using it to turn pennies into millions of dollars.

In at least four other states, an Associated Press survey disclosed, politicians reached for the public pulse as they discussed the wisdom of enacting sales taxes to meet increased expenditures.

Referendum elections to determine sales-tax policies will be held in four of the states next month, with the courts of Arkansas asked to give their approval to two there.

Tax Issue in Ohio

Ohio voters on Nov. 3 will pass on a proposed constitutional amendment to eliminate the 3 per cent levy on food consumed in the home. Gov. Martin L. Davey proposed the measure as an aid to the poor man. Tax- experts estimated the State would lose $12,000,000 if this portion of the levy were eliminated.

The 2 per cent sales tax of Arizona loomed as an issue in the campaign there, Gov. B. B. Moeur, father of the tax, was defeated for renomination by R. C. Stanford, who favored repeal.

The sales tax of Utah, adopted by Democrats under Gov. Henry Blood and yielding $3,000,000 annually, was made a campaign issue by the Republicans, who advocated exempting foods and necessities.

Pledge of Economy

Republicans of North Carolina directed an energetic attack against that State's 3 per cent tax on everything sold at retail except milk. They pledged governmental economies which would permit "immediate repeal" of the tax. Democrats defended it, but advocated removal of the levy from the necessities of life.

In Illinois, C. Wayland Brooks, Republican nominee for Governor, blasted at the Democratic administration's 3 per cent tax, promising its removal from necessities. Defending the measure, Gov. Henry Horner asked his audiences to name an adequate substitute.

The tax was a minor issue in West Virginia, where both parties talked of limiting the 2 per cent levy. The sales tax was injected into the Indiana campaign by Democrats who claimed the Republican proposal to repeal the gross income tax smacked of a possible transaction levy.

Food Exemption Up

Michigan voters will decide in November whether to exempt food from the State's 3 per cent sales tax. Wyoming's tax, expiring automatically March 31, 1937, was a minor issue. In Colorado, an amendment was on the ballot for a $45 minimum old-age pension, which some groups said would perpetuate the sales tax there.

The question of a general sales tax was an issue in the Texas primary. Ray Sanderford, sales tax advocate in the Governor's race, finished fourth in a field of five. Gov. James V. Allred has announced he would veto a general sales tax if it were passed.

Louisiana's 2 per cent "luxury" sales tax was a political issue. In Kansas, legislative leaders have proposed a sales tax to meet the costs of social security legislation, relief and state aid for schools, but battle lines were not yet formed.

The 2 per cent tax of Idaho was an issue, with a referendum scheduled for November. Republicans generally opposed it as a "tax on poverty."

Here Patriarchs Pitched Their Tents and Jesus Taught Multitudes

By a Staff Artist

Isidor Straus Gave Devoted Service To World Peace Ideal

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Tributes at home and abroad were conveyed to the family of Jesse Isidor Straus, former Ambassador to France and retired president of one of this country's largest department stores, who passed on yesterday.

"The nation did not have a more outstanding or capable representative abroad," said Secretary of State Cordell Hull, recalling Mr. Straus' three and a half years' service in the Paris Embassy.

For 14 years Mr. Straus was president of R. H. Macy and Company, New York, with which he was connected 37 years.

Mr. Straus served on several advisory commissions while Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor of New York, and the latter's choice of Mr. Straus as ambassador was one of the first made when Mr. Roosevelt became President.

On accepting Mr. Straus' resignation, the President said: "If this Administration shall be continued another four years I shall count on your returning as part of it."

The merchandizing leader counselled in the midst of the 1933 bank holiday that this country "has the safest and sanest form of government."

Both his father and grandfather were merchants. Mr. Straus was an 1893 graduate of Harvard.

Born here on June 25, 1872, of Isidor and Ida Blun Straus, his business connections have included banking and insurance concerns. He was a Democrat and a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

A stanch foe of war, Mr. Straus more than once appealed to the nations to recognize what he termed its "barbarity and futility."

In 1934, he counselled fellow Americans in Europe "not to be too much disturbed by lurid accounts" or strikes and business difficulties in this country—a view of calmness and confidence he often advocated in international situations.

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Toward Storied Ruins of Bible Lands

Where Camels Reign, Our Modern Car Ends in the Ditch After Skidding for 15 Miles—A Skirted Patriarch Lifts It Out—One of Oldest Roads in History Leads On Into Tigris-Euphrates Valley

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TEL KOCHEK, Syria—From Nasibin across the Turkish border to Tel Kochek is only a step—a step in seven-league boots. With my sedate freight-passenger train it took two hours. A very joyous two hours.

It was early in the morning, early in the summer, and the world seemed very young. Though, of course, it wasn't young at all. On the contrary, I was on one of the oldest roads in history. And that fact was written all over the prairie, in the form of smooth, dome-like, grass-covered mounds, where city had been built upon city and where pillars, bricks, statues, and idols are still waiting to tell dramatic stories.

Galloping Train

Our train gallops over the prairie, meeting no tunnels, gulleys, embankments, ditches, fences or any other impediment. Flocks and herds stream off on either side like spray from a yacht.

In spring this is a paradise for animals. And chief among them is the camel. Here are whole hordes of these grotesque beasts. For the first time I see them at home and at leisure.

I have met them often and in many lands, but always at work, always loaded, tied to one another's tails, directed by ragged drivers, constantly forced to get up and kneel down, and humiliated in a hundred other ways. A camel has ever seemed to me a dejected and pathetic beast, the Cinderella of the animal kingdom. He is the slave of slaves, and the porter of porters. His very form is an absurdity, especially in a streamlined age.

But here at the top of the Verdant Crescent the camels seem almost happy. They are unsaddled and unbridled and appear almost amiable. They are almost frisky as they rush from the oncoming train. With a little effort you could imagine the young ones kicking up their heels.

Toward Storied Ruins

At length, we finish camel land and pull into the terminus, into Tel Kochek, the pioneer city. Though a very modest place, it is clean and orderly. It is an outpost, the last town in Syria, a distant watchtower of the French empire, an agency for bringing Western civilization to the East.

And just beyond it lies Iraq, on whose lands were staged so many of the Biblical stories. I shall engage that one black auto waiting in the square and speed away to Mesopotamia—the "Land Between the Rivers," between the Tigris and Euphrates, on whose banks are Babylon, Nineveh, Ur and many other well-known cities of antiquity. I shall spend days as the guest of storied ruins.

I shall traverse a region seeping with oil, whence leap roaring flames that probably have been burning ever since the time of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. I shall stand in the libraries of Assurbanipal, in whose thousands of well-preserved clay books, written at least 2700 years ago, we may still read the bombastic chronicles of one of the most ruthless peoples that ever slashed their way to world dominion.

I shall wander in the once-alluring streets of resplendent Baghdad, where an all-powerful Caliph whose gold was heaped in piles like wheat in granaries and whose precious stones filled whole glittering rooms, made fairy tales of generous kings come true.

I shall stand upon the pile of bricks where rested the throne of wise King Hammurabi who gave laws to a world. I shall mount the Tower of Babel. I shall wrap myself in a shimmering robe of gossamer moonbeams and tell the lapping waters of the gently flowing Tigris to rock me in the first cradles of western culture.

Hurry, chauffeur, hurry, down to Babylon.

* * *

I drove the 75 miles from Tel Kochek to Mosul in an American car with an Arab chauffeur, over a rolling prairie that was covered with grass, flowers and flocks. Poppies grew so densely that they seemed to have spread scarlet carpets down the valleys. In other places, distant fields of daisies made one think of snowbound horizons. Here and there wild tulips almost as large as their civilized sisters in the Netherlands waved at us from the grass.

Drive Across Prairies

Though there was no road, we drove rapidly. I held my breath as we rushed through clumps of coarse grass, fields of flowers and patches of gravel, sure that any moment some ditch or mound would send me bouncing through the top of the car. But it didn't, and I soon came to see that there was no reason for alarm. My chauffeur knew those prairies "as the palm of his hand." He had a mental chart of all the bad places and never failed to bring his car to a stop before reaching one. Then he would ease us over, and again plunge wildly ahead. He almost had his auto trained to hurdle.

And he did all his driving with one hand—as does every worthy Arab. That's one of the mysteries of the Near East. A chauffeur from this part of the world would no more think of using two hands on the wheel than you would of using two hands on your teaspoon.

Skidding 15 Miles

Soon we ran into the wake of a terrific rainstorm, at the same time that our level, grass-covered prairies gave way to draws, gullies, ravines and steep hills. The storm had left the dirt roads very slippery, and torrents were pouring down the ditches. It suddenly looked as though all traffic was blocked. But not for us. Stopping a minute to survey the landscape, my chauffeur decided to have a try at those hills. And what a try it was!

We advanced sidewise. Ahmed steered us back and forth like a boat in a gale. We skidded for 15 miles. We tacked the machine against the driving wheels as a sloop is tacked against the wind.

It was circus driving. There were some stones, many telegraph poles, ditches everywhere, and a number of bridges. We missed everything but the bridges, though usually by a hair's breadth.

And Ahmed drove only with one hand, always undisturbed, as though he skidded daily to Mosul. But, finally, the calamity came. We found ourselves on an especially steep and slippery hill and after tacking back and forth in vain half a dozen times, suddenly struck toward the grass on one side.

But the intervening ditch was deeper than Ahmed thought, and although the front wheels jumped it, we suddenly stopped. The car was resting on its stomach, and one hind wheel was whizzing merrily in space above the bottom of the trench. We were stuck.

But Ahmed would not even hear of capitulation. He told me to gather a pile of stones and he went over the hill to look for help.

Grandma and Her Tribe

Shortly he returned with plenty of it. A stalwart grandma and her tribe. At least she was dressed like a grandma. She wore a long gray gown and had a shawl wrapped about her head. But from her whiskers I saw she was a man. And he was in a very good humor.

"Grandmamma" was a merry old soul,
A merry old soul was he;
He brought his son and his son-in-law,
He brought his grandchildren three."

With their dresses and headkerchiefs, they all looked like lithe, graceful girls, and as yet they had no mustaches. But I am sure they were boys, otherwise they'd have had jars, jugs, bales of hay, sacks of wheat or something else on their heads. Arab women always carry things.

The patriarch had a good laugh at our machine.

"My camel never gets stuck!" he boasted. "Ha, ha, ha."

What a giant of a laugh! A regular "Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman."

"I'll yank yeh out," he shouted. "Ha, ha, ha." They must have heard him from Tel Kochek to Tel Aviv.

Then he gathered up his skirts, stepped into the ditch with his bare feet, grabbed the suspended wheel, lifted the whole southeast corner of the auto into the air and held it there as the chauffeur and I chucked our stones into place.

Then grandpa released the wheel and Ahmed sprang into his seat, turned on the gas, started the engine, as our helpful tribe pushed lustily from behind. In a jiffy we were out on the grass amid a chorus of ha, ha, ha's.

We paid off our benefactors, rushed into another series of skids, passed a dozen stranded trucks and at last got out of the rainy zone.

The Mosul-Luxor Line

Then we rolled with leisure into Mosul—dusty, dingy, dreary Mosul, with many minarets rising from amid drab, dome-roofed houses. The Tigris sent its muddy brown waters languidly past our hotel.

On the bank beyond I could see the tumbled mound of clay on which Tiglath-Pileser's Nineveh had stood. If I had mounted a tower at dusk, I could have seen flames from oil and gas wells flickering in the distant sky.

Shrill, raucous Arab music issued from loudspeakers in a dozen well-filled coffee houses. It came from Arab Egypt, from Cairo. I was hearing the Arab world. I beheld a new force. I was on a new line. Not Berlin to Baghdad, but Mosul to Luxor.

The Holy Land
Fourth of 51 Articles

National Council Plans to Enlarge Safety Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 5—Intensified accident prevention work in every field, from homes to industrial plants and highways, was pledged here today as the National Safety Council opened its twenty-fifth annual congress and exposition.

Presented in resolution form, the pledge was adopted by representatives of the nation's railroads, insurance companies, industries and dozens of cities, states, police departments, chambers of commerce and local safety councils. Those subscribing included 2412 industrial members, 225 insurance firms, 123 steam railroad systems, 306 operators of motor vehicle fleets and 441 other agencies.

The resolution calls for uniform, up-to-date traffic laws, standardized signs and signals, universal enactment of standard drivers' license laws, periodic inspections of all motor vehicles and for a continued drive for intelligent, impartial enforcement of such rules.

Another clause covers promotion of systematic safety instruction and training in elementary and high schools and colleges, including definite instructions in safe driving for every high school student. The members pledged themselves "to secure acceptance by all designers and builders of industrial and other machinery and equipment, of the principle that safety must be built into all products and manufacturing processes."

Paul G. Hoffman of South Bend, Ind., president of the Studebaker Corporation, one of today's speakers, charged that in the past few years more than $750,000,000 of automobile tax revenues had been diverted to purposes that had nothing whatever to do with the highway system.

Dr. C. H. Watson, New York, president of the National Safety Council, in the keynote address, disputed the belief that 85 per cent of accidents occurring could be prevented by education, and called for more of the "morals and manners of motoring," as against "hot tempers and selfishness."

Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, who a year ago challenged the states to reduce automobile fatalities by 35 per cent in five years, today said that New Jersey in the first of those five years had reduced the toll 16 per cent.

Records to date indicate that accidental deaths in the United States will total about 110,000 for 1936, the council's statistical bureau calculated. This would be 10,000 more than last year's death toll, and 9000 above the previous high figure, reached in 1934.

Automobile fatalities for the year were calculated at 36,300, a drop of 2 per cent.

'Black' Light Is Used To Describe Accidents

The exhibit of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Boston at the National Safety Congress in Atlantic City is believed to be the first use of "black" light to display accident cause and effect in safety education. A series of safety posters are displayed, each illuminated alternately with white and invisible light, changes taking place instantaneously and without visible reason.

The observer, viewing the posters through an opening in a shadow box, sees first the picture of a "cause" illumined by ordinary white light. The light then automatically is shifted to "black" light, and a picture of the "effect," painted in fluorescent materials on the same poster as the "cause," alone is visible to the eye.

Tax Group Asks Extension Of Date for Social Law Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5—Belief that federal and state social security laws are here to stay was expressed by many of the 700 delegates from the United States, Canada and Hawaii, who concluded the twenty-ninth annual conference of the National Tax Association here.

In scrutinizing the new social security legislation, conference members expressed a belief that there should be strong state control of the amount of indebtedness that local units of government may incur. It was also urged that modern systems of accounting be employed wherever public money is involved.

While accepting social security legislation as a popular modern trend, the existing laws were criticized and defended, according to the views of more than 200 speakers who expressed their thoughts in forums. A report of a special committee of which J. W. Oliver, of New York city, a manufacturer, is chairman, opened the criticism of the federal social security laws.

Tax Hoarding

The committee report said that "the idea of hoarding up taxes in any form to help future generations is a delusion." The report objected to an estimated $47,000,000,000 fund which the present federal social security setup is said to contemplate by 1980. Minority members of the committee who did not agree with the report, pointed out that several states have arranged for a recess in the building fund after it has reached a certain level.

Harry Miesse, executive secretary of the Indiana Taxpayers' Association, and a familiar figure at several past conferences of the association, warned that unless partisan politics is kept out of the administration of social security, the entire program may be repealed. He said that the tax-paying public was watching, with hopes for the best, to see to what extent both major political parties might attempt to utilize the new social security machinery for political advantage.

States Join March

Outlining the scope of social security, Prof. Clarence Heer, of the University of North Carolina, said that in 1934 a total of 28 states had old-age pension laws costing a total of $32,000,000, whereas in 1936 a total of 37 states had expenditures for the same purpose of $82,000,000. The average payment, he said, was $17, and but 10 per cent of the old-age population benefited. He said that actuaries of the committee on economic security had estimated that a program reaching 50 per cent of old-age depedencies would reach a total of $500,000,000 by 1936.

Already more than 1,000,000 handicapped persons are receiving benefits from the social security program, Frank Bane, of Washington, executive secretary of the U. S. Social Security Board, said in defense of the movement.

"More than 45 per cent of the industrial employees of the country are getting a new sense of social security," he declared. "The program does not benefit the individual over a protracted period, as far as payments are concerned, but acts only as a cushion to tide a man over a length of time when he is hunting a new job. Social security is here to stay. It's a going concern, and no matter what method we use to obtain the funds, the problem is with us."

Indiana Saved Money

When a consensus was reached that the present humanitarian trend was permanent, the conference adopted a resolution memoralizing Congress to extend beyond Jan. 1, 1937, the time when states may take advantage of federal aid in social security.

Philip Zoercher, of Indianapolis, retiring president of the association, said that Indiana's centralized control over the limit of local indebtedness of governmental units, had saved the taxpayers $80,000,000 since 1921. The Hoosier state's laws enabling the state board of accounts to require modern accounting on the part of officials of the local units has been a benefit, he said.

Proposed homestead exemptions of $5000 or more did not strike a popular chord with the conference delegates. The plan was objected to on the grounds that a special class of home owners would benefit from higher taxes paid by those who did not own homes. A trend was noticeable toward visible rather than invisible taxes in raising governmental operating costs.

New Taxes

Turning to new taxes, the delegates were interested in Indiana's action of being the first state to initiate a gross income tax as the major revenue-raising means. Clarence A. Jackson, Indiana gross income tax collector, said that the $15,000,000 collected from that avenue in the Hoosier state annually had kept all schools open, the teachers paid, the state's credit good, the budget balanced, had reduced property tax and enabled Indiana to adopt the federal social security program without levying additional taxes.

T. Ludlow Chrystie, a councilor of law, New York city, said that "the gift tax opens a new and very wide region of taxation not covered by death taxes, but caution should be used in making such a levy."

Raymond E. Manning of the Library of Congress said that in 1936 legislatures in 24 states passed 400 tax laws, but that there was little in them in the way of new avenues of revenue or of national import. The highlights of the year as far as taxes is concerned, he said, was repeal of the sales tax in Kentucky, expiration of the gross receipt tax in Maryland, and a temporary tax rise in Pennsylvania.

Leser Elected President

The conference advocated law permitting the taxing of federally owned property not used for essential governmental purposes.

Association directors will select the next convention city within two months, it was stated. The three-day conference closed with the election of Oscar Leser, chairman of the State Tax Commission of Maryland, president. Simeon E. Leland of Chicago, acting chairman of the Illinois State Tax Commission, was elected vice-president. Walter G. Query, Columbia, S. C., chairman of the South Carolina Tax Commission, was elected secretary and Robert J. Eby of New Rochelle, N. Y., counsel for a telephone utility, was re-elected treasurer.

Directors chosen included: J. R. Seaman, of Denver, Colo.; William H. Hackett, of Hartford, Conn.; A. H. Stone, of Jackson, Miss.; and J. G. Armson, of St. Paul, Minn.

L. I. McMahon, of Montreal, and J. T. White, of Toronto, were re-elected honorary members to represent Canada.

Amount of Fertilizer Used

The state department of agriculture says approximately 240,000 tons of commercial fertilizer were used on Mississippi farms this year.

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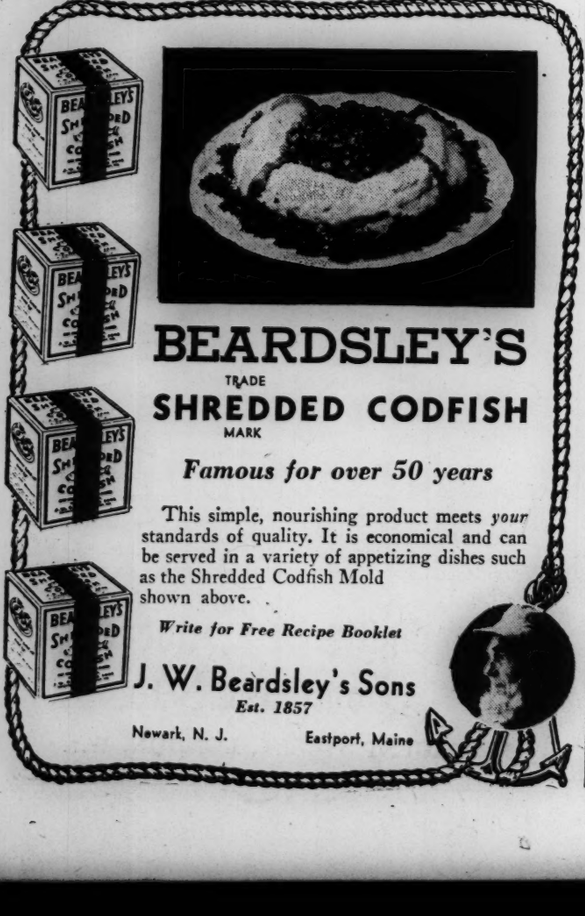
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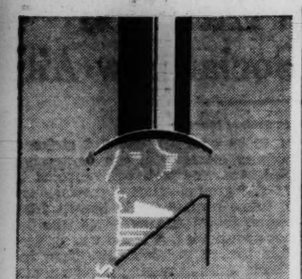

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Landon Forces Push Demand For Airing of WPA Records

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 5 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon interrupted speech drafting today to welcome home a friend, Harry Colmery, as the new national commander of the American Legion.

The Republican nominee was busy with preparation of addresses for his lake states tour beginning Thursday night and his eastern campaign for the Presidency late this month.

He devoted Sunday to his family and to solitary study in the library of the executive mansion.

Gala Homecoming

The state capital made a gala celebration of the homecoming of Mr. Colmery, second Topekan to head the national legionnaires' organization. Ralph T. O'Neil, law partner of John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman of the Republican party, participated in the festivities. He was national commander six years ago. State Commander Earl Todd of Independence, Governor Landon's home town, was in charge of the welcoming program.

Landon headquarters made public a number of telegrams from Jewish leaders commending his recent statement that he had "no use for any elements who are endeavoring to bring racial prejudices and religious bigotries into American life."

Doctrine of Tolerance

Among the telegrams was one from Jacob L. Holtzman, New York, attorney and counsel for the late Theodore Roosevelt, who said the famous Bull Mooser "could not have spoken more forcefully than you have in championing the true American doctrine of tolerance."

Others listed among the senders were Jacob Asher, Boston attorney; Maurice Falk and Leon Falk Jr., Pittsburgh manufacturers; Lewis L. Strauss, New York banker; Sieg Harzfeld, Kansas City, Mo.; Harold Korn, New York writer, and Harry Friedberg, Kansas City, vice-president of the Zionist organization.

Demand WPA Publicity

Communications to New Deal officials demanding publication of Works Progress Administration records, including pay rolls, were made public Sunday by John G. Stutz, Kansas emergency relief director.

Mr. Stutz's 15-page document, including correspondence and tabulation of Kansas relief expenditures, was distributed by the Landon headquarters press relations unit. Mr. Stutz originally was named relief director by Gov. Harry Woodring, now Secretary of War in the Roosevelt cabinet, and was continued as director under the Landon Administration.

Statements by Mr. Stutz embraced in the file said that Harry L. Hopkins had required that Civil Works Administration, "Federal Government pay rolls and Federal Government records of purchase of supplies should be kept as public records and open to inspection."

"It will also be observed," Mr. Stutz said, "that Mr. Hopkins's first assistant, Aubrey Williams, when acting as administrator in the spring of 1935, still required the states to keep their state and county pay-roll vouchers and other records, with the exception of confidential reports and relief case records, open to the public for inspection.

"But for some unknown reason within approximately a year from that date Mr. Hopkins arbitrarily requires his federal WPA offices to maintain quite as rigid secrecy for these public records as he had previously required the state's offices to keep them open to the public." Governor Landon, in rear-platform speeches on his last campaign tour, said "sweeping publicity" on relief expenditures was "imperative."

Landon Maps Itinerary

Governor Landon charted his political tour to start from Topeka on Oct. 8, and end here Oct. 16, after addresses in Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit and a series of rear platform appearances.

The Governor will strike portions of Illinois with its 29 electoral ballots—a state through which he has campaigned three times—both going and returning; will enter Ohio with its 26 votes and Indiana with its 14, for the second time, and will make his first personal thrust for Michigan's 19.

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Spanish Ship Forbidden For Day to Dock at Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Spanish ship Navemar, prevented from docking when it arrived Oct. 2 from Baltimore, was authorized to land Saturday night. At Buenos Aires the Spanish liner, Cape San Antonio, was not allowed to land because authorities suspected a Sovietized crew had taken the command and held the captain a virtual prisoner. The passengers were disembarked in tugs, however.

Crops Best Yet in Mississippi

Agriculture Commissioner J. C. Holton says Mississippi farmers have the best crops of a lifetime.

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Supreme Court vs. New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 5

AS THE new term of the Supreme Court starts today, the New Deal's score in the court on major issues is 9 to 2. Only two cases were won by the Government, the TVA decision and the gold clause case. The record follows:

New Deal Won

Case	Court Vote
TVA	8 to 1
Gold Clause	5 to 4

New Deal Lost

Case	Court Vote	Case	Court Vote
Hot Oil	8 to 1	Rice Millers	9 to 0
Railroad pensions	5 to 4	Securities Act of 1933	6 to 3
NRA	9 to 0	*Guffey Act	6 to 3
Farm mortgage moratorium	9 to 0	National Municipal Bankruptcy Act	5 to 4
AAA	6 to 3		

*Chief Justice Hughes agreed with the three dissenters on the price-fixing section of the Guffey Act.

Although not strictly a New Deal case, the New York minimum wage law was also lost, 5 to 4, in the last term, with the Chief Justice joining the three "liberal" judges, in the minority.

The records of the individual justices show the marked cleavage within the court on New Deal legislation. This cleft is revealed by the following table, which analyzes the votes of the respective judges on 11 test cases.

The Chief Justice voted for three of the New Deal laws and against seven of them, besides also voting in the minority to uphold the New York minimum wage law. The record of the other judges follows:

"Conservative" Judges	For	Ag'st	"Liberal" Judges	For	Ag'st
Van Devanter	1	10	Brandeis	7	4
McReynolds	0	11	Stone	7	4
Sutherland	1	10	Cardozo	8	3
Butler	1	10			
Roberts	2	9			

The record shows the three "liberal" judges approving a majority of the New Deal laws, the six other judges, with occasional exceptions particularly from the Chief Justice, opposing the same laws. Mr. Justice McReynolds has voted against the New Deal in every case yet presented, including the TVA case, which the other eight judges approved. In the gold clause case he exclaimed, "The Constitution is gone." He has since, however, found it possible to restore it, according to his own pattern.

Chicago Moves To Put Numbers Over All Doors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—When Chicago was a village, "two houses this side of the Widow Brown's place" was a good enough address. Even today there are 24,500 unnumbered houses to worry telegraph delivery boys, mail carriers and department store truck men in Chicago, a recent survey disclosed.

The city could send out officials to fine each of these householders $5 for every 30 days their buildings go unnumbered—if it wanted to. There's an ordinance that imposes this penalty. But the city doesn't want to do anything so stringent. It prefers to use gentle persuasion and is employing some WPA workers to do the persuading.

Howard C. Brodman, superintendent of maps for the city, is begging people without numbers to call at his department and learn their addresses. The post office department is co-operating with him. Mail carriers have been instructed to report all buildings without numbers to the city department. Mr. Brodman's ambition is to make Chicago America's "best numbered city."

Supreme Court Opens Fall Session

(Continued from Page 1)

tion brought two present judges, Mr. Justice Sutherland and Mr. Justice Butler, to the court who, by a coincidence, have held the balance of power against the New Deal.

The situation within the court has brought a cleavage of constitutional viewpoint rare in judicial history. Mr. Justice Stone, in his dissenting opinion in the AAA case, frankly declared the court itself on trial. Other criticisms against the prevailing five-man "conservative" majority have come from time to time from the Chief Justice and from Justices Brandeis and Cardozo. The latter rebuked the majority in the municipal bankruptcy case.

The Chief Justice strongly questioned the wisdom of the majority when it refused to treat parts of the Guffey Act as inseparable, though Congress inserted two provisions to that effect. The court itself probably knows better than do laymen how often dissenting opinions become the ruling view later on. In the past year a "Conservative" (Mr. McReynolds) cried, "The Constitution is gone," in the gold clause case; but since then he has found a majority who agreed with him in opposition to most of the New Deal laws.

Many voters will find in this right to appoint new Supreme Court judges a reason for favoring either Governor Landon or President Roosevelt in the election next month.

On the other hand, the constitutional issue has not been raised in the campaign to the extent that once seemed likely. Governor Landon's frank announcement that he would favor a constitutional amendment, if necessary, to permit states to enact minimum-wage laws, was one step in securing this result. The telegram was sent to the Republican convention, shortly after the court knocked out the New York law, 5 to 4. Governor Landon throughout has taken a position of approval of much New Deal legislation, despite opposition in detail.

Thus, to many observers, the actual cleavage between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon on this matter seems less, on the whole, than the split between the rival philosophies within the court itself. Nevertheless, it would be only natural for Mr. Roosevelt to go further than Governor Landon in searching out a judge for a potential vacancy, who would look sympathetically on New Deal laws.

Appointment of Judges To Supreme Bench Held Major Stake of Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The eyes of the nation once more turn to the nine members of the Supreme Court, who will continue to exercise the final veto over New Deal legislation.

One of the biggest stakes in the November election is the probable appointment of new judges to fill potential vacancies in the group of elder statesmen. The remarkable record of longevity which justices traditionally possess has been illustrated by the fact that although the average age of the court today is over 71 years, and although there are five septuagenarians, of whom Mr. Justice Brandeis will soon become an octogenarian, Mr. Roosevelt has not yet been called upon to name a judge. This is in part due to the fact that President Hoover named three new members before President Roosevelt came to office.

The matter is of even deeper interest because of the sharp cleavage between two groups on the court at present, which for the sake of brevity, is described as "Conservatives" versus "Liberals." If Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected he presumably will fill vacancies which occur with judges who will support his view of the Constitution.

The scattered background and ancestry of the present court makes it fairly representative of the nation at large. Five Presidents have had a hand in selecting the membership, and birthplaces range from Waterford, Minn., to Buckinghamshire, Eng., for Mr. Justice Sutherland.

Political affiliations mean little or nothing on the court, as is shown, for example, for Justices McReynolds and Butler, who though nominally Democrats, have been foremost in voiding New Deal laws.

Cleveland Tops New York In Culture Rating of Cities

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Are you as cultured as your next-door neighbor? Twice as cultured? Or maybe only two-thirds as cultured?

The Rev. Charles F. Potter says that people in Cincinnati, Ohio, are twice as cultured as those in New York City, and those in Cleveland, Ohio, three times as cultured.

Bostonians, he calculates, have half again as much on the intellectual ball as the New Yorkers. The citizens of Philadelphia bring up the rear in his estimation, being only two-thirds as cultured as New Yorkers.

Defying popular timidity about the indefinite word "culture," Mr. Potter, founder of the first Humanist Society of New York, devised a "yardstick" for culture which he reported to the society.

Factors of Culture

It consists of three factors—per capita appropriation of money for the public library in a given community, per capita circulation of books from the library, and percentage of the population which uses the library.

"Culture cannot be counted like bricks, nor measured like sand," he said, "but I found after long search that the public library was the best index." He said he had studied the problem for 10 years.

"Moreover, when people stand by the library, they also support the other cultural institutions," he declared. "Music, art and education flourish in cities that have good libraries."

New York, he reported, stands twenty-ninth in per capita book circulation among the 37 cities of more than 200,000 population in the country, and thirty-fifth in percentage of the population using the library—ranking only Philadelphia and San Antonio, Texas.

Other findings, he said, were that, in New York, sewer cleaners get paid more than librarians, and that monkey cleaners in the zoo get a higher salary than children's librarians.

Metropolitan Opera House and the Metropolitan Museum of Art wanted to know who Joe McCarthy was going to pitch against the Giants, and what the matter was yesterday with Carl Hubbell.

Jose Iturbi was in London and his personal representative, asked about the hot-dog-and-orange-pop incident in Cleveland, said it ought to be the Yankees today in a breeze.

The Public Library did supply some figures, though. It seems there were some 18,000,000 books loaned in 1935, in the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond. In 1930 those boroughs had a population of 3,290,916. The man who keeps the book figures for the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn was not out of bed yet.

Huh?

The library said it would be too hard to break down the 18,000,000 figure to show the percentage of books loaned about Elsie Dinsmore, Dead Eye Dick and Athenian architecture.

The man in charge said, "We don't want to get into an argument about culture. That was a sweet homer by Gehrig yesterday, wasn't it?"

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Fifth Avenue in the 'eighties, said it had a very fine year in 1935. A total of 1,066,797 persons visited the place, but lots of people have been known to wander in there to kill time at the noon hour, so perhaps that cannot be taken as a criterion of the culture here. The office of H. E. Winlock, the director, had nothing to say.

At the Aquarium, in Battery Park, a question about culture was misunderstood. They said they had a fine year in 1935, too, but that all inquiries about fish culture would have to be answered by the state conservation department.

A man was stopped in Madison avenue and asked what he thought about New York's culture.

He just said, "Huh?"

Culture? Does He Pitch For Yanks or the Giants?

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—On account of the World Series, everybody was pretty busy today when the news was received about the argument stirred up by the Rev. Charles F. Potter's remarks on the cultural life of New York, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

People at the Public Library, the

Norma Shearer Chief Heir to $10,000,000

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP)—Norma Shearer became probably the richest movie actress in the world when she was named the principal heiress to the estate, unofficially estimated at $10,000,000, of her husband, the late Irving Thalberg, film producer.

Miss Shearer, Attorney Edwin J. Leob and the Bank of America, were named co-executors. The will mentioned specific sums or safeguarded benefits for his parents, his relatives, his children and his children's children.

From the residue, three funds of $100,000 each were to be created, the net income from each to be paid his sister, Sylvia Thalberg Weingarten, Miss Shearer, and each of his two children.

The document stated "I had created a trust fund for my parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Thalberg with the California Trust Company. I wish by this will to give said trust the value of $150,000." The will was dated June 12, 1935.

Capital Takes Lead In Telephone Census

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The national capital chalks up a new high in talk—the largest number of telephones per capita of any city in the world. A tally of office desks and home telephones stands shows 35.8 instruments for every 100 residents. San Francisco runs second with 35.08 for every 100.

Within the last six years, installers of the instruments estimate, there has been an increase of 72 per cent in the number of telephones used by the Government in Washington. The increase parallels almost exactly the rise in the number of government employees in Washington—from 68,510 on June 30, 1930, to 117,103 on June 30, 1936, according to Civil Service Commission figures.

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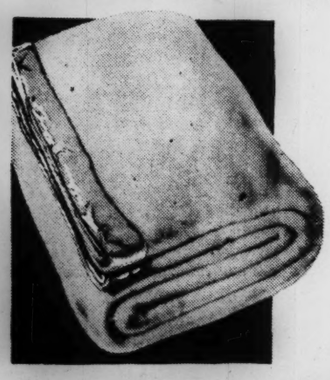
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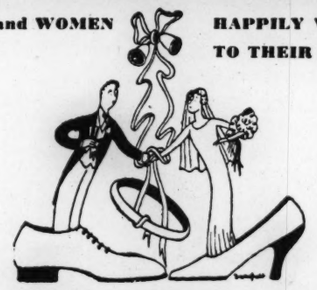
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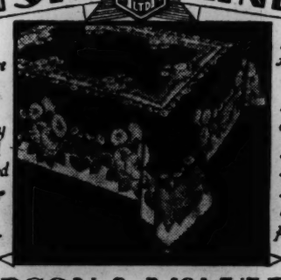
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Grant's Old Home Re-established On Its Original Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POINT PLEASANT, Ohio Oct. 5—Dedicatory exercises held here yesterday marked the return of the small cabin where President Ulysses S. Grant was born, April 27, 1822, to its original site after 50 years' absence.

On the program were many prominent speakers, including the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, C. H. W. Ruhe, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Through the efforts of the department of parks, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and interested individuals, the cabin, consisting of two rooms and a lean-to, has been restored to its foundations. The small house was taken to Columbus and kept as an exhibit in the State Fair grounds for half a century, safely covered with a framework of glass. It was opened once a year for public inspection.

It had been thought that the wooden structure was too frail to make further pilgrimages, but so insistent was General Grant's native county, Clermont County, that the house be brought home, decision to do so was brought about by Harold D. Nichols, state senator, through the passing of a law by the General Assembly.

Very carefully workmen dismantled the old, weather-beaten building, dislodging the timbers one by one. With the utmost precaution each piece was separately wrapped, labeled, and packed, and then shipped to Pleasant Point by rail, and finally upon the bosom of General Grant's beloved Ohio River.

A duplicate of the cabin was built many years ago and has stood on the foundations of the first. Here were housed many articles associated with General Grant. These have now been placed in the old house in their original places. Among these are clothing, old-time quilts and other bed clothing, photographs of the general at many stages of his career, his cradle, and furniture used 144 years ago by the Grant family.

It was the original intention to erect a monument at the birthsite, but it was later decided to build a bridge. This was done at a cost of $70,000. Inscriptions in bronze from the writings of General Grant adorn the Point Pleasant approaches to the bridge.

Black Locust Beneficial

Black locust, unlike most trees, is a legume, and like alfalfa, clover and lespedeza, improves the land by fixing nitrogen in the soil.

The White House President Grant Knew as a Lad

© Bachrach

Top—House Where General Grant Was Born in Point Pleasant, Ohio
Bottom—Room in Which Grant Was Born
Top—Ulysses S. Grant
Bottom—Grant Memorial Bridge at Point Pleasant, Ohio

Bureau Advises Women to Demand Label on Coats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Women shoppers were urged today by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor to buy only hats and coats with "consumers' protection labels" inside.

By so doing, they will enlist themselves in the battle against the sweatshop, they were told.

"The label," the bureau said, "is found in garments priced from the lowest to the highest level. If a coat has a label, irrespective of whether it costs $20 or $150, a woman may feel assured that it has been made under the right standards. If it has no label, no matter how high the retail price, the consumer has no assurance of the conditions under which it is produced."

Blue and Black Letters

The blue-letter label, used by firms complying with the trade agreements set up under the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Act, and the black-lettered label, used under a similar agreement drawn up by the millinery stabilization commission, are successors to the blue eagle attached to clothing during the days of NRA.

The coat and suit label, the bureau said, "is the result of a half century of effort to stabilize conditions, on the part of this particular industrial branch, the oldest factory trade in the women's outer apparel industry. Other branches of the clothing industry are not yet ready to solve their intricate problems by such joint effort. The women's and misses dress industry is making much headway, but has not yet reached the goal of an adopted label based on agreements within the industry."

Interests of Family

The bureau estimated that American women spend between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 annually for their own and their children's suits, coats, dresses, hats and neckwear, directly affecting the earnings of 300,000 workers.

"The woman purchaser's patronage is a power that carries with it responsibility for conditions in the women's and children's apparel industries," it was pointed out; "and in meeting this responsibility, she is also guarding the interests of herself and her family."

Concentrated patronage by women purchases of labeled coats, suits and hats, it was predicted, will serve as a stimulus to bring about the speedy use of labels in the other branches of clothing manufacture.

Methodists Say Roosevelt Failed in Liquor Promises

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church adopted a report on Oct. 9 asserting that President Roosevelt has failed to keep his promise to "see to it that the social and political evils that have existed in the pre-prohibition era will not be revived."

The report, prepared by the conference board of prohibition and public morals, said "the saloon, sometimes dignified by the name of 'tap room' or 'tavern,' is too evident on every highway and many streets."

Post Office Gives Dowry

Girls are eligible for a dowry if they leave to be married after being employed with the British post office six years or more.

Tiny Foe Flouts Moscow

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Eng., Oct. 6 (AP)—This town of England is still technically at war with Russia.

Not Soviet Russia, but imperial Russia of the Tsars. No peace has been declared since the Crimean war—but neither have shots been fired.

It was all brought about because Berwick used to be a subject of warfare between England and Scotland. In the early part of the last century it had not been decided whether it was English or Scottish and so treaties signed by the United Kingdom had to include a separate agreement for Berwick-on-Tweed.

When peace was declared between Britain and Russia after the Crimean war, Berwick-on-Tweed was overlooked—so technically it is still at war.

The story is told that recently a small Russian tramp steamer, driven off her course and provisions running low, decided to put in to get supplies. The skipper anchored just outside the harbor and sounded his siren.

A local fisherman put out in a small boat and drew alongside. One of the Russian crew, who could speak a little English leaned over the side and roared:

"Give food! Give food! Very hungry. Now you hurry."

The fisherman, who did not like the way he had been addressed, let fly in a foghorn voice that could be heard on shore:

"Awa' wi ye—ye furry fools! This isna' Moscow, this is Berwick.

"We're at war wi' Russia here!"

Silently the ship steamed off to sea.

City Shifts Cycles To Receive Power Of Boulder Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Conversion of electrical current in the harbor area from 50 to 60 cycles completed the past summer marks another major step in the city's preparation to receive Boulder Dam power, expected before the close of the year.

Cycle-changing in the Wilmington-San Pedro residences and commercial buildings was accomplished with minimum inconvenience. For several days prior to the harbor change-over, thousands of housewives besieged electric clock adjustment depots to exchange their time-pieces for new ones or to have them slowed down. More than 200,000 clocks are being exchanged gratis by the city to prevent dissatisfaction.

If 50-cycle clocks were left in operation under 60-cycle current, they would gain 12 minutes each hour. Necessary changes to all other types of motors are being done free by the bureau of power and light.

Most of City Effected

To conform with a growing standard of the nation to expect 60 instead of 50 pulsations of electricity every second, more than two-thirds of Los Angeles' electricity subscribers are undergoing the change. These are the patrons of the municipal owned system which serves two-thirds of the residents and 90 per cent of the commercial users. Most of the others receive power from the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, which has operated at 60 cycles for many years.

Under contract, Boulder Dam power has been divided so as to give 18 per cent to Arizona, 18 per cent to Nevada, 36 per cent to southern California's metropolitan water district, 15 per cent to the Los Angeles bureau, 4 per cent to other cities and 9 per cent to privately-owned utilities, of which Southern California Edison Company is to get 80 per cent.

Largest in World

The harbor area cycle-changing was done with the largest changer in the world, a multiple unit costing $640,000. This mammoth changer consists of two rotor and stator units, with their 36-inch diameter shafts joined by a rigid coupling. Rotors turn at a speed of 600 revolutions a minute, producing a maximum output of 60,000 k.v.a. or kilovolt-amperes. The complete unit measures 53 feet in length, 15.5 feet in width, and 625 tons in weight. It rests upon a concrete slab 79 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 13 feet thick.

The harbor area was chosen for the first cut-over district because it is almost a self-contained unit, joined by a 15-mile "shoestring" to Los Angeles proper.

Farmers Sign to Work

Approximately 140,000 farmers have signed work sheets to participate in the soil-improvement program in North Carolina.

Horse and Buggy Days of 'Nineties' Rule Michigan Boulevard—for an Hour

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The horse and buggy days of the "Gay Nineties" came back to Chicago yesterday—for an hour. Michigan boulevard was the scene of this event, arranged by Chicago business men in celebration of 44 years of progress along the thoroughfare.

Promptly at 2:30 p. m., a long section of the boulevard once lined by the residences of aristocrats, but now the home of a long line of towering skyscrapers, was turned over to the vehicles of yesteryear.

Meanwhile the fast-moving motor vehicles of the modern machine ave—cabs, buses and limousines—were ruled off "Boul Mich."

For the Opening event, five society men, enlisted as drivers of as many thoroughbred trotters, raced from Wacker drive to Eighth street.

Members of the younger generation looked on with profound amazement as ancient carriages of another generation were used for the celebration. There were victorias, hacks, hansoms and phaetons—once the proud possessions of Chicago's well-to-do.

From the stables of the late banker, John J. Mitchell, came two old vehicles, drawn by eight horses recruited at Chicago's famous stockyards.

The passengers—a score of comely young women, gaily attired in the style of dress so popular before the turn of the century—were driven along the thoroughfare.

'Carrie Nation' Town Bone Dry

PERRYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5 (AP)—Dry forces carried Perryville, where Carrie Nation smashed her first saloon, by 307 to 50, a light vote. While no whisky sale has been licensed here since Kentucky repealed prohibition, the boys objected to the sale of beer and ale and petitioned for the referendum under the State local option law. Carrie Nation was born in nearby Garrard county and became famous for using her hatchet on saloons in Kansas.

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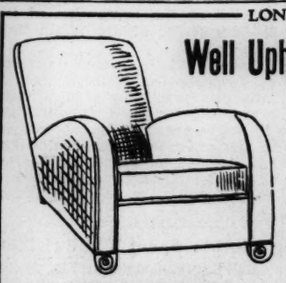
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Ford Sees Soybean as Link Between Farm and Factory

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry Ford, whose genius carried him to world industrial heights, foresees a better day for the American farmer, through public realization that "the farm and the shop each needs what the other produces."

This inscription on the wall of the Ford rotunda at Dearborn characterizes Mr. Ford's idea of a "natural partnership" between agriculture and industry.

It is his theory that agriculture and industry suffer from ailments which can be cured by a partnership.

Said Mr. Ford:

"Business is only exchange of goods. If we want the farmer to be our customer, we must find a way to become his customer."

Achieves His Goal

That is exactly what Mr. Ford set out to do six years ago. The fact that he had passed threescore and five milestones at the time did not deter him. He is a man of seemingly tireless energy.

Experimentation and development took time.

Today, however, Mr. Ford declared the partnership is "coming so fast that we can hardly keep up with it."

It is an unusual story, a story of accomplishment, centering about the soybean, the farm product which has found a place in industry, although for thousands of years it was known only as a food for humans and animals.

Laboratories were set up and various farm products were subjected to experiments. It was found that oils, proteins, carbohydrates and fibers, valuable to American industry, could be obtained.

Has Widespread Use

The soybean offered one of the greatest possibilities, both agriculture and industry being considered. Other products were not forgotten, but it was decided to concentrate on soybeans. "There was immediate need," Mr. Ford believed, "for the American farmer to become an industrial supplier and an industrial worker to aid himself in bettering his financial condition."

Soybeans were planted on Ford acres. Cultivation as well as processing experiments continued.

The oil from the beans was found to contain matter which could be used in making an enamel for painting automobile bodies. It was also discovered that the oil was quite effective for mixing with sand to make foundry cores.

Good Cattle Feed

The meal, or residue after the oil was extracted is an excellent food for cattle because of its high protein content of 45 per cent. In the laboratories it was discovered that it could be used in the composition for making plastic moldings, the horn button, the gear shift lever ball, the distributor case and cover, window trim strips and other molded articles.

Thousands of gallons of oil and thousands of bushels of meal from beans harvested from the 4,000,000 acres planted in the United States this year will go into industrial products. The present market price of the beans is around $1.18 a bushel and the yield varies from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre.

Are Still Experimenting

"We are still experimenting," Mr. Ford remarked as he walked through a soybean field on one of his farms, just across the road from the house where he was born 73 years ago last July.

Suddenly he stopped, reached down and pulled up a plant and examined the roots.

"It is a good rotation crop," he said, pointing to several little balls in the roots. "That is nitrogen, a soil builder, it is a drought-resisting plant, much of its food is absorbed from air through the leaves."

Mr. Ford continued to walk through the field examining pods containing the beans and talking as he went along.

Easy Crop to Grow

"You know," he said, "it is a good crop for farmers. The beans can be harvested after all the other outdoor fall work has been finished. It does not hurt the beans to have them freeze. And they don't require a great deal of cultivation."

Carrying still further his idea that the farmer become an industrial worker as well as a supplier Mr. Ford has developed a processing unit which he believes could be purchased or built by groups of farmers at a cost of from $3000 to $4000. The farmers, he contends, could process their beans, extracting the oil, during the winter months when there is little work on the farm. The oil would be sold for industrial purposes and they could either sell the meal or feed it to their livestock.

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Decline of European Democracy Alarms Australian Statesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Reversion to barbarism by some European countries is more responsible for the seething unrest alarming the world than commercial problems, in the opinion of Attorney General Robert Menzies as expressed in his writings and speeches since his stay in England and his visit to the Continent.

"Some of the European powers have gone back 30 or 40 years in civilization, and are talking in terms of thought long abandoned by rational people," he says. "Europe is seething with mad talk of revenge and invasion by ideas or by force."

The greatest danger facing the world he considers to be the decline of democracy and the forcible swaying of great masses of people by the will of individuals. No nation wants war, no nation is obsessed with greed or hate; but nations are being torn by the ambitions of men who are rushing headlong to destruction. There are too many signs that Europe is mentally unhealthy, Mr. Menzies says.

Great Britain he sees as the only sane place in a mad section of the earth. He saw a great deal of its leaders and is convinced that, in spite of all that is said about the waning influence of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, his voice was more the voice of England than any other heard in the House of Commons for a generation. His main task has been to prevent a great many people talking England into war.

Among Mr. Menzies' other impressions about Englishmen were these:

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden: The most discussed statesman in Britain. However disarming he may look, he is full of fire. Occupies the most thankless office in Britain and does not wear either spats or a black hat in the House.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain: Always composed, like a man who has succeeded in striking a satisfactory audit.

Mr. Lloyd George: An eager-looking man with long white hair and flashing blue eyes. In important debates on foreign affairs no one talks nonsense except Mr. Lloyd George, and he does it so superbly that everyone is delighted.

Sir Austen Chamberlain: Invariably wears silk hat, flower and monocole in the House, and replies to critics courteously by raising his hat. As often happens in the unsatisfactory business of politics, he is far more reputable out of office than he was in it.

Mr. Winston Churchill: As a speaker he is a very good writer. All his best phrases are written the night before, but usually carry sting.

Loyalists Report Maqueda Retaken; Madrid Gets Food

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MADRID, Oct. 5 — The War Ministry declared early today that Government forces had recaptured the town of Maqueda, an important highway intersection 45 miles southwest of Madrid.

The Government advance from Santa Cruz del Retamar, the War Ministry asserted, cut off the Fascists in the Toledo sector from other insurgent forces to the west and north.

The town of Quismondo, about four miles nearer Madrid than Maqueda, fell into the hands of the Government column as it moved forward, the communiqué stated.

The Government hastened convoys of food into Madrid in the face of a food shortage and appealed to the provinces for more armed defenders, acknowledging by its action that the all critical siege of the capital is about to begin.

Reliable reports, which the Government would not confirm, said that evacuation of the city had begun. Children, women and militia wounded were being taken to refuge deemed more safe from the threatened attack of insurgent Fascists, these reports said.

The convoys of food arriving from the Levante region are being taken over by a committee, organized to distribute all supplies from the City Hall. There was no danger of water shortage, the minister of public works announced.

With a gigantic defense plan organized, Government leaders expressed confidence that the capital now was ready for any emergency.

With new conscriptions, the Government claimed it now has an army of more than 100,000 men in the Madrid area. Nevertheless, the call for support was dispatched to the provinces and the War Ministry reported several well-armed columns already had been provided.

Fascists at Toledo Shell Loyalist Camp

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TOLEDO, Spain, Oct. 5—Victorious fascists holding Toledo began a new barrage on Socialist militiamen today, shelling a Government encampment east of the Alcazar city.

Fresh fighting broke out after week-end skirmishes between insurgent patrols and Government troops at the field training quarters of the former military school 2½ miles from the city's eastern boundary.

Insurgent artillery poured shells into the camp where 2000 Socialists were estimated to have congregated. Moorish legionnaires added machine gun and rifle slugs to the barrage.

The fighting was so near Toledo today that fascists quartered among the ruins of the Alcarzar were able to fire rifles from the battered parapets.

Fascist commanders estimated that only about 500 Government assault guards and 300 militiamen were fighting on the Socialists' side.

Daughter of Zapata Fights For Mexican Women's Vote

Makes Demand on Congress That They Be Given Rights With Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Ana Maria Zapata, daughter of one of Mexico's most revered Revolutionary heroes, has recently emerged into the political limelight of the Mexican capital in the battle for woman's suffrage. With other members of the Union of American Women she has come from her native state of Puebla to demand, not to ask, of President Cardenas and members of the Mexican Congress a reform in the electoral law which will permit Mexican women to vote and to hold office.

Other feminist organizations, including the League of Women's Rights, organized in February of this year, and the League for Feminine Action, have petitioned the same reform of the Mexican President and Congress, but of all of those who have spoken, Ana Zapata is the most vigorous, and because of her heritage, the most dramatic figure.

Had Ring of Battle

The manifesto which the Puebla delegation addressed to President Cardenas, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, had in it the ring of battle, and was strongly reminiscent of the tactics of Emiliano Zapata, father of the feminist. In brief, she said:

"Feminism is a barometer and serves as an apt gauge for the quality of justice which men champion. Feminism is an active defender of the rights of the farmer and worker, both men and women. Yet we as women are told that we hold only a secondary place in the national life and must learn to be citizens 'little by little.'

"If in the 126 years of independent Mexican life there has not been enough time to prepare women for their freedom, how many centuries are necessary to teach us to be citizens? No one of our leaders,—Hidalgo, Bolivar, Madero, nor my father, Emiliano Zapata—spoke of freeing man only from slavery.

Bold Words Bravely Uttered

"Concretely, Mr. President, Senators and Deputies, with immense respect but with absolute decision, we demand immediately the reform of Article 37 of the Electoral Law of Federal Powers."

These are bold words for a woman to address to the national legislative body, but Ana Zapata comes by her boldness naturally. It was her father, Emiliano Zapata, who is credited more than any other man with achieving the agrarian reform which is the basis of present-day government in Mexico.

Zapata's code was, "If we merely clamor they won't pay any attention to us, therefore let us destroy, destroy, destroy, until they are forced to give us what we want." This policy he used as he waged fierce guerilla warfare throughout

Ana Maria Zapata
Leader of Fight for Women's Rights in Mexico

southern Mexico, terrorizing the National Government, and in the end achieving his goal.

Zapata did not live to see his victory. He was killed by a traitor sent into his camp by the enemy, but today his name is among those of the Revolutionary heroes inscribed in the same Chamber of Deputies which his daughter addressed. Moreover, President Cardenas was a member of Zapata's forces and for this reason, if no other, should lend a sympathetic ear to the daughter of his former chief.

The Mexican Constitution defines citizenship as the inherent right of all Mexicans who are 18 years of age and married, or 21 years of age if unmarried, and earning an honest living. It is on this definition that the feminists demand the reform, stating that by the Constitution they are entitled to all rights of citizenship.

However, the newspaper Excelsior survey reveals that despite the cordial reception given by the legislators to the various delegations of feminists, the men are in private opposed to any change in the present status of women. All refused to be quoted officially but confessed that they did not think that the Mexican woman is yet prepared to vote.

Blum for Collective Economic Agreements

(Continued from Page 1)

pushing international negotiations to break down high tariff walls.

"Within a few weeks these international conversations will have succeeded and business recovery will be an accomplished fact," Charles Spinasse, Minister of National Economy, declared in a radio address last night.

These trade talks concern primarily Great Britain and the United States, M. Spinasse indicated. He emphasized the importance which the Popular Front Government attaches to the recent monetary accord of the "Three Great Democracies," which he affirmed "holds out great hope for the future of democracy, for the organization of peace, and more immediately for the re-establishment of international economic relations on a sane and normal basis."

Pushing New Accords

The Popular Front Government is quietly but persistently pushing plans for important international financial and commercial accords.

The presence of M. Spinasse as a member of the French delegation to the League Assembly was of itself a significant indication of the Government's desire to promote an economic entente as the prelude to a political entente in Europe.

Of great importance are the negotiations that have begun between France and Germany. Despite the political tension which continues to exist between the two countries, and which appears at present to be growing rather than diminishing, some progress has been recorded in the attempt to improve Franco-German commercial relations.

Following a recent brief visit of Paul Bastid, Minister of Commerce, to Berlin, it was semi-officially stated that negotiations for a commercial treaty are to begin in October.

The French have been deeply impressed by the obvious sincerity of Germany's desire to reach a mutually profitable economic accord, and definite hopes of success are held in well-informed French circles.

The revival of the Franco-Polish financial and commercial concessions alliance very largely through French financial and commercial concessions to Poland constitutes a concrete example of the way in which diplomatic and economic considerations are becoming more and more intertwined. Though the recent French-Polish rapprochement cannot be entirely attributed to economic causes, it is an acknowledged fact that a decisive factor in it was France's ability and willingness to grant the necessary financial credits and supply the necessary war materials for the modernization of Poland's defense forces.

Talk of Another Revival

Similarly Italy's need of funds for financing the exploitation of Ethiopia is expected here to become the basis of an attempted revival of the Franco - Italian rapproachement.

While certain of these French efforts at what might be termed "economic diplomacy" may seem too closely allied to military ends to be completely reassuring, they nevertheless fit into the main scheme of France's efforts to preserve peace. They proceed from the general conviction that economic nationalism and self sufficiency tend to lead the nations toward war, while a revival of normal trade relations would be a powerful factor on the side of peace.

Extreme Factions Clash in London And Paris Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

really grave clashes occurring between them.

The Government is also generally congratulated on quick settlement of the hotel strike. The fact that for the first time the Government policy forces strikers to evacuate hotels, restaurants and cafés which they had occupied, is considered a significant sign that Premier Léon Blum intends to keep his word and put an end to this admittedly illegal aspect of labor unrest.

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—Speedy suppression of French fascist groups by the Socialist Government was predicted today after belligerent political foes battled through the city's streets Sunday.

"Organized combat" by fascists attempting to break up a communist meeting, informed sources declared, had shown the new French Social party to be a military league rather than a political organization.

Street roiting near the Parc des Princes yesterday brought 12,000 policemen and mobile guards into action as the political battlers surged in attacks and counter-attacks.

Many Put in Jail

Fifteen hundred persons were jailed temporarily, although all but a few were released later after the fighting had been halted by energetic and strong-armed guards.

The series of running fights started when communists took over the park for a rally.

Fascists previously had declared they would hold a session in the same location but the communists got up early and got there first.

The police guarded the 100,000 Leftist supporters as Rightists allied with Col. François de la Rocque's party began sallies against small groups. Most of the fighting occurred in the outskirts of the crowd with opposing forces attacking and retreating in turn.

The communist mass meeting proceeded during the uproar in the vicinity. Speakers praised the Popular Front Government of Premier Léon Blum and condemned Fascism.

London Police Halt East End Parade of Fascists

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Thousands of anti-fascist demonstrators massed in London's east side yesterday forced sudden cancellation of a parade by the British Union of Fascists.

Nearly a half million persons surged through the streets in the demonstration, it was estimated unofficially.

Police halted the planned fascist parade scheduled to march through the heart of the Jewish quarter, after rioting broke out at a number of points and threatened to spread with serious mob fighting.

Barricades

The demonstrators erected barricades at many points along the route of the abandoned parade, and many gave the communist salute as the fascists assembled near walls of the ancient Tower of London. Police drew batons and charged.

Several shop windows and some street car windows were smashed. One truck was overturned by the anti-fascists.

Communists, independent laborites and Jewish ex-service men, marched between heavy escorts of police.

The fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, arrived by automobile, carrying the British Union Jack, and drove along the fascist ranks. He was dressed in the British fascist black shirt uniform.

Parade Abandoned

Then decision to abandon the fascist parade followed. It was understood that British Home Secretary Sir John Simon directed Sir Philip Game to order fascist leaders to abandon the parade.

Fifty-three persons were arrested. Many were treated for minor wounds after the rioting. About a dozen were injured more seriously, police reported.

Sir Oswald Mosley, in a statement after he agreed to postpone the fascist parade, accused the Government of surrendering to "a red terror" and described the events of the day as a clear indication of the necessity for fascism in Britain.

Rebels Warn Shippers Of Port Bombardments

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 5 (AP)—The insurgent radio station warned foreign shipping today that all ports from Malaga to Barcelona were liable to be bombarded without notice.

The Fascist cruisers Almirante Cervera, anchored at Cueta on the northernmost tip of Spanish Morocco, have established command of the Straits of Gibraltar and troops and munitions are being transferred from Africa to Spain without hindrance.

The Rabat, Spanish Morocco radio station of the Fascists, reported insurgent troops were advancing "very slowly" to the relief of Oviedo, provincial capital of Asturias, northern Spanish industrial region.

Military Order Urges Ban on Communist Ballot

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP) Resolutions urging states to prohibit the names of Communist candidates on election ballots and Communist teachings in summer camps were adopted at the convention of the Military Order of the World War here Oct. 2.

The delegates also went on record as favoring the establishment of merchant marine schools in seaboard cities with instruction restricted to American youths, increase of the army and the navy to the full strength authorized in the National Defense act, and consideration of legislation on arms limitation.

Florida Spent $41,341,000

Building contracts in Florida for the first seven months of 1936 totaled $41,341,000.

Portugal's Touch With World Disrupted by Spanish Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The chief effects here of the Spanish civil war are the cutting off of regular communications with the rest of Europe.

Since July 18, all trains and air service, telephones and telegraphic services, or other means of communication across Spain have stopped so that ships have been the only contact with the rest of the world. Correspondence is now coming in batches, about a week or 10 days late. Newspapers are snapped up so quickly that two hours after their arrival there are none left in the shops.

Thousands of Refugees

Another effect is the presence of thousands of Spanish refugees—more than 50,000 it has been calculated—who are flooding this country to escape from disorder to peace.

These fugitives of all classes, from Spanish grandees to penniless families whose only possessions are the clothes they wear, are to the fore in Lisbon streets and squares, and the beaches are full of them.

A group of Spanish aristocrats have raised subscriptions and in every way help their poorer compatriots.

Sympathy With Rebels

There is no doubt that the Portuguese Government's sympathies have been with the rebels, or Spanish nationalists. A neighboring dictatorship in Spain would guarantee peace and good will to the existing dictatorship in Portugal, whose anti-Communist policy has been obvious.

A victory for the Madrid Government would be distinctly disquieting. But the story about a supposed branch of the Burgos National Junta in this country and of armament sent to the rebels by Portugal are officially denied. It is declared that Portugal has not enough ammunition even for its own army.

Frontiers Reinforced

The excesses reported in Spain are causing alarm, and many points of the frontier are reinforced strongly with national Republican guards.

Three incursions by armed militia are alleged to have been made at Campo Maior, in one case with two motorcars filled with bombs, and another, when a large group dashed through to a farm some miles from the frontier, where a wounded rebel officer and his wife and brother were taking refuge.

The Portuguese Government made an energetic protest to the Madrid Popular Front Government. This proximity of frontiers places Portugal in a different situation from that of any other country, as was explained in the non-intervention pact to which Portugal agreed, only with certain reservations and conditions, which were favorably accepted by the other powers.

Radio Communication

One of the curious aspects of this war is the leading part taken by broadcasting stations, which have not only kept up the only communications possible between the various fighting centers in Spain, but have brought news and comfort, especially in Portugal, to thousands of people whose sons and husbands are fighting in Spain.

The Lisbon radio station has won deep gratitude from the exiles for whom it broadcasts, every evenings, news collected from all Spanish stations.

One of the refugees, an almost unknown Spanish woman, Donã Marisabel de la Torre de Colomina, has become a national benefactor to the thousands of Spanish families here by volunteering every night to translate into Spanish. Her work has been rewarded by a magnificent Spanish shawl and a cross studded with diamonds.

The news from Spain as transmitted by the Radio Club is always preceed by the Riega, the anthem adopted when the Spanish Republic was established.

'Christian General' Criticizes Elaborate Banqueting in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KULING, China—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian general," has lost none of his Spartan simplicity.

Receiving Chinese press representatives at this mountain resort, he launched a vigorous attack upon the eating habits of wealthy Chinese as contrasted with the relative sparseness of foreign fare.

Marshal Feng said that during his Kuling stay he has been guest of foreign friends on several occasions and that they gave him merely soup, a meat course and perhaps a couple of vegetable dishes, urging him to take a second helping if the first did not satisfy him.

Chinese on the contrary give big banquets, the marshal pointed out, with the ordinary meal of this sort consisting of eight small dishes plus ten large ones—enough to support a poor farmer's family for half a year.

"How can China avoid being weak and poor under such circumstances?" demanded the marshal, continuing that since the Chinese people often copy building ideas and similar material things from the West, it is surprising that they have not learned to serve only as much food as is necessary which he regards as the Western practice.

Kuling is a missionary resort and that Marshal Feng might find more profusion on foreign tables of treaty port businessmen!

Labor Chief Finds Australia Lagging In Social Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Regarding social services now undertaken in Australia as inadequate, the federal Labor leader, John H. Curtin, addressing the political Science School held at Victor Harbor, insisted that benefits would have to be increased even if it meant heavier taxation.

Mr. Curtin said that while the present annual expenditure was £48,000,000, more than two thirds of Australia's breadwinners earn less than £156 a year, 392,000 report "no income" and 874,000 have incomes of less than £52 a year.

Mr. Curtin contended that the resources of the great mass of the Australian people did not enable them to live in economic security. A greater public contribution was needed to meet a necessary expansion of social services, and only thus could the internal stability of the Commonwealth be assured.

He estimated the cost as follows—unemployment allowances, £8,000,000; child endowment, about £6,000,000 and further pensions, £1,600,000. The burden of the indirect taxes falls unequally on individual incomes, and more on the low than on the high earners, he argued.

Ward on Michigan Ballot

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 5 (AP)—Orville E. Atwood, Secretary of State, said Saturday he would place the name of Louis B. Ward on the general election ballots as the "third party's" candidate for United States senator. Mr. Ward, carrying the endorsement of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, was defeated narrowly by Representative Prentiss M. Brown for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the recent Michigan primary.

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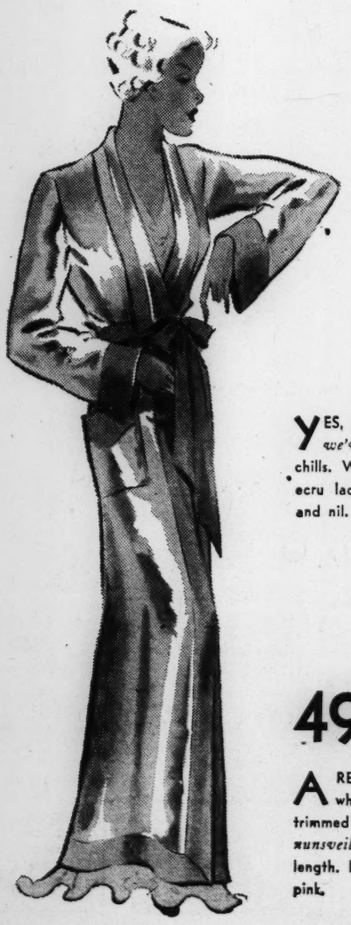
"So we line them with Nunsveiling when winter comes"

THOSE lovely silken négligé, so dear to a woman's heart, are now made as warm and cosy as the snuggest of woollens. We've simply lined them with nunsveiling. It's a grand idea, giving beauty and comfort in one garment.

49/6

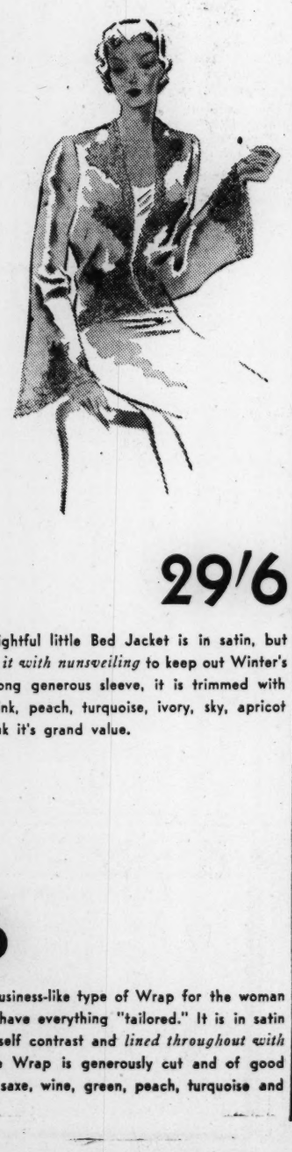
HERE is silken luxury combined with cosy comfort. This very dainty Wrap is in good quality crêpe de Chine, *lined with nunsveiling* to match. An idea you'll love! The beautiful trimming is of ecru lace. The colours are rose, peach, sky, turquoise and nil.

DRESSING GOWNS—FIRST FLOOR



29/6

YES, this delightful little Bed Jacket is in satin, but *we've lined it with nunsveiling* to keep out Winter's chills. With a long generous sleeve, it is trimmed with ecru lace. In pink, peach, turquoise, ivory, sky, apricot and nil. We think it's grand value.



49/6

A REALLY business-like type of Wrap for the woman who must have everything "tailored." It is in satin trimmed with a self contrast and *lined throughout with nunsveiling*. The Wrap is generously cut and of good length. In rose, saxe, wine, green, peach, turquoise and pink.

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BOSTON AND MAINE

Modern Hand Printing

THE name of William Morris, of Kelmscott, is the one which comes foremost in our thoughts when we reflect upon the art of hand-press printing. We almost forget that printing was all done by hand two generations ago; although, to be sure, it was by then ready for a change, working overtime, if not actually trying to cope with a demand altogether too great for it. Since then, the machine has come fully into its own; learning has spread among the masses; and The Times newspaper, which a hundred years ago cost sevenpence, is now sold for twopence. Oddly enough, those early issues are more interesting to look at, whatever the reason may be. They possess the quality of picturesqueness; they are lively in "color"—that is to say, are not so flat as present-day examples. Perhaps the printer had a regard for print, as such, that is now exchanged for a detached sense of the machine. Men may today do almost what they like by means of the machine, where before they were in the discipline of the hand-press, which would stand no nonsense!

IT IS INSTRUCTIVE to note that the glories of printing belong to the old masters. We hear very laudatory orations upon the greater virtue of machine-printing, which has certainly achieved fine results and employed the best talents; but these do not bear comparison with the masterpieces of the hand-printer, and should never be compared with them, because the work of the machine, when completely consistent, must be entirely a child of the machine, and is in a different category.

We do not, it is true, put our faith in slow methods for fast work; yet we are certainly wrong if we value all qualities alike, declaring that a drawing and a print are equal, or a hand that only turns a switch or presses a button is as skillful as the hand of an artist.

THE OLD MASTERS had passed away long before William Morris was born. He saw the art of printing at its lowest ebb, and he conceived the idea of restoring the old method and doing books, which would not only be good, but splendid; not only well-printed with the best materials, but, as literature, worthy of fine workmanship. Dull people here and there still profess to wonder what was the use of this display: they say they cannot read the text and do not like the decorations. It simply is not for them. Nevertheless, this one great man pulled the art of printing out of the doldrums, and gave it a new vitality which has lasted till the present day, and will be felt as long as printers care about sound workmanship.

The old hand method could not return into general usage, but still remained for artists to work with; and it survives among them as a medium for research and for individual expression. After Morris, there were a few other printers who sought, though rather at a disadvantage, to emulate him. They did not repeat his effects by close imitation, and are esteemed for their elegance and refinement among collectors of fine editions.

Charles Ricketts, of the Vale Press; C. H. St. John Hornby, of the Ashendene Press; and Lucien Pissarro, of the Eragny Press, may be named as the best in England. The fashion also spread abroad, attracting men of taste and substance to this pursuit. In the United States some notable work has been done by Frederick Goudy at his Village Press, and by Dard Hunter in Ohio.

THE SUBSEQUENT SHARP divergence of opinion about hand and machine has tended to draw the artist nearer to the press; so that, instead of employing pressmen to print for him, as the older practice was, he carries his work through alone. This apparently adds a laborious encumbrance (recent history having disposed us to look upon hand-printing as a clean, gentlemanly pursuit) until we remember that artists are also workmen, and are not notably rich. The modern hand-printer belongs to the school of another great printer—William Blake—whose example is more absolutely consonant with artistic ideas. Depressed conditions have hardly as yet enabled the new movement to gain headway; but a type of workmanship has already been initiated on these lines which is significant and interesting, and adds a new chapter to the history.

Discipline imposed directly by implements and materials operates powerfully and has a value of its own. The press performs a crucial function, but does more than that—it continually enlightens the printer about the earlier stages of his work. And thus, having entire control of all processes, he becomes more curious and more inventive. Possibly the early masters knew many things which have been forgotten during intervening centuries; so that books are now hardly thought of, save by a few, as actual works of art, but only as a medium for information or entertainment.

THIS MUST SEEM to describe a peculiar point of view, and yet it were a pity if the magic of pen and graver and press became a mere parlor-trick which anybody might perform, or which would be done a thousand times an hour on a rotary machine! For in all raw material is an intractableness, a dark spirit, as it were, to be placated and humored. The artist prefers and chooses this way of adventure, where nothing is known for certain.

The followers of a master imitate what he has already done; they form a "school," while he seeks always a fresh expression for new ideas. Standardized methods are similarly based upon known facts, and are to that extent out of the story. Their future, nevertheless, largely depends upon laboratory work, such as is being done in quiet studios and workshops, however confident printers may be of mechanics and engineers.

JAMES GUTHRIE

Fantasy in a Gift Shop

THESE tulips of aluminum
On stems of thin black glass
Never raised their glittering sum
From earth's ephemeral grass.

They must have pushed from metal ground,
And there, when breezes blew,
They tinkled with a brittle sound
Their colored balls of dew.

And when they were as tall as wands
There came a clockwork girl
Who snapped their stems with porcelain hands
And pointed nails o[illegible]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Blackington, Boston

CORNFIELD IN OCTOBER

CORN stalks rustle in the wind. Their ribboned leaves rattle on the stubble. These and a few shriveled apples, lodged in the wrinkles of the field, are all that remain of the harvest, out-of-doors. Yet the scrawny stems projecting at the tops of the loosely bound bundles are whimsical rather than dolorous. They crackle as they sway. Released from the precious burden which they bore so sturdily, so steadily during the months of slow development, they suddenly become light-headed and lean rakishly against any breeze that passes. They would be off, they seem to indicate, on the slightest provocation, off over the golden and crimson and pine-green foliage of autumn trees. They would go gipsying all through September, and when October snatches the gold and scarlet leaves from the branches, they would form a crisp, dancing ring, leaping from pasture to pasture till Halloween.

Then would they leave the cool meadow to the silhouette trees and the creaking scarecrow, and swing by the hearth, watching the wide black chimney drink the long, red flames. They would crackle again as they saw children cutting eyes and a mouth in a pumpkin, and when chestnuts popped open on the hob.

Perhaps they will be gathered into the barn, where the only sounds they will hear will be the low mooing of cattle, the ring of a restless hoof as the mare turns in her stall, or the scraping of rats beneath the floor boards, and where a cool, bright moon will gild them like the edges of some rich, disheveled book of olden time. They are light and they are ready, for they have done with spring and summer, and autumn may carry them wherever she wills.

Return of the Ballad

EDMUND GOSSE wrote an article, epoch-making in its way, called "A Plea for Certain Exotic Forms of Verse," which was published in the "Cornhill Magazine" in July, 1877. This article was the manifesto really of the English group to which Banville's work had given an impetus to experiment with the new forms. In this article Gosse told how he had planned to introduce the ballade and the rondeau into French Verse, but had found that others had anticipated him in the good work. The interest in the forms in England was confined first to little coteries and later became a wide movement. As early as 1866, Swinburne had produced two rondeaus, not entirely conforming to the rules, which he called rondels. Gosse himself had in 1873 composed seven also slightly irregular rondeaus. Robert Bridges, the present poet laureate, in the same year produced two rondeaus that conformed in every way to the requirements. The year 1876 marks the return of the ballade after its long absence from English literature. In May Austin Dobson wrote "The Prodigals," and four months later Swinburne composed his "Ballad of Dreamland." . . .

In 1911 Edmund Gosse, Andrew Lang, and Austin Dobson wrote me, in response to some inquiries I had made about the revival of the forms, in the following terms: "You should note," Gosse's letter ran, "that 1876 is the date of the reintroduction of the ballade into English literature, Rossetti's translation from Villon being accidental, in the sense that he was attracted to the beauty of the old French poem without having perceived, or having attempted to retain, the character of the form. The reason for the simultaneous adoption of this beautiful form by a number of poets is difficult to trace. But I think it was connected with the circulation in London of certain copies of Banville's "Trente-six Ballades Joyeuses." This was certainly the case with Swinburne, Lang and myself, and I believe with Dobson and Henley. . . . But do not suppose that any interest in the 'forms' as we used to call them, dates back earlier than 1870 in England. Rossetti never sympathized with it at all." Andrew Lang wrote, "I happened to try to translate a ballade of Villon in 1870 and later found Austin Dobson and Gosse sporting with these toys. Probably Rossetti and Swinburne first drew my attention to Villon & Co." Dobson said in his note to me, "I was attracted to the French forms because I was seeking to give a novel turn to the lighter kinds of verse which I had then been writing. Some time between 1873 and 1877, I chanced on the 'Odes Funambulesques' of Théodore de Banville, whose essays in this kind gave me the hint I wanted. I tried most of the forms in the 'Proverbs in Porcelain' of 1877."—HELEN LOUISE COHEN, in "Lyric Forms From France." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Thundering Smoke"

JUST as every European visitor to the United States makes it a point to visit Niagara, so every visitor to South Africa heads for Victoria Falls, the mighty cataract in the heart of Rhodesia which is the greatest natural wonder in the Dark Continent and, in certain respects, in the world. The natives call the falls Mosi-oa-tunya, which means "Thundering Smoke," and you appreciate the extraordinary fitness of the name when your train halts at daybreak at a wayside station, sixty miles away, and you see above the tree tops a cloud of smoking vapor and hear a low insistent hum like that of a thousand airplanes.

It is so utterly impossible for the eye, the mind, and the imagination to grasp the size, grandeur, and beauty of the Victoria Falls that it is futile to attempt to describe them. If you can picture an unbroken sheet of water over a mile in width—or as far across as from Madison Square in New York to Forty-second Street—hurtling over a precipice twice the height of the American Falls at Niagara, you will have the best idea I can give you of what the Victoria Falls are like.

Our first glimpse of the falls was in the early morning. The lovely, reeking splendor of the scene, as the great, placid river, all unconscious of its fate, rolled out of the mysterious depths of Africa, came suddenly to the precipice's brink, and plunged in a mighty torrent into the obscurity of the cavern below, the rolling clouds of spray, the trembling earth, the somber rain forest on the opposite bank, and a rainbow stealing over all, made a picture which will forever remain etched sharp and clear upon my memory.—E. ALEXANDER POWELL, in "Yonder Lies Adventure." (New York: Macmillan.)

Our Present Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT mankind is urgently in need of something, all will admit. But people differ when they come to analyze this need and prescribe the remedy. Some say that the need is for money; others, for better management and government; and still others, for shorter working hours and more leisure. The invalid's need is for health; the sinner's for goodness and peace; those who appear to be passing on for more abundant life. Humanity's diversified wants and desires make us think of the reply Martha received from Jesus (Luke 10:41, 42): "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

What is the one thing that is needful? Is it not Mary's spiritual adaptability and receptivity? Spiritual understanding is an absolute requisite if we are to escape the woes, injustices, and ills of sense. On page 151 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Infinite Mind could not possibly create a remedy outside of itself, but erring, finite, human mind has an absolute need of something beyond itself for its redemption and healing."

A prolific source of trouble is the belief that matter has intelligence and power. Christian Science exposes the falsity of this belief, for it proves conclusively that intelligence and power are qualities of Mind, eternal Principle; that Spirit is substance, and matter, consequently, substanceless. Only a better and more spiritual understanding of God can adequately improve human existence, relationships, and activities. Spiritual understanding is an economic necessity, as well as a healthful, holy, animating power.

A childlike willingness to allow omniscient Love to control all our thoughts would do much to eliminate the errors which occur in human calculations. Sometimes we are afraid to let go, lest we suffer from the result; but Soul cares for us with an ability far exceeding our present apprehension. The forces and capacities of immortal Life are always operating, and we should experience Love's benevolence more often if we would only exclude greed, envy, rivalry, and fear from our thought. We assume a sense of false and overburdening responsibility only to our own detriment; while self-immolation and a firm trust in God's government operate to establish order, concord, and success. Our first need is not so much for improved conditions as it is for a clear realization that infinite Mind has absolute control over every function, activity, and expression of real being; that this control exists here and now; that the only legitimate and real results of this divine government are harmony and good works, and that, therefore, if aught else claims to exist it is but supposititious. Better human conditions are a result of this knowing, for spiritual understanding scientifically improves our human conditions and unfolds limitless expressions of goodness.

We need to cultivate spiritual sense, which lifts human consciousness above the errors of corporeal sense and discerns the divine and unchangeable facts of being. We need to understand that evil is nothing and nobody; that it has no intelligence or power, no influence, no avenue or medium through which to reach and disturb or injure us. We need to keep in mind that error is not an entity, but is simply an illusion, with no more influence or sway than we give it by our belief in it. Christian Science shows us conclusively that we are not the victims of so-called material laws, from which there is no escape, but rather that we are, in reality, the eternal children of the loving Father, who blesses, sustains, and maintains all that reflects Him. The fact must be learned that the creation of eternal Truth, the only creation there is, is wholly good; that spiritual law controls all real action, attraction, and power, and that every effect of this law is harmonious and necessary; and that man is the essential, spiritual, eternal manifestation of infinite Life.

It may be summed up that our present need is to acknowledge God, eternal Life, more in our human affairs, to obey the injunction, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding" (Proverbs 3:5). There is no other way to solve the problem of health and happiness, of production, of distribution, of economic equality. Only by acting in accordance with divine Principle can we maintain good works, overcome the false sense of overproduction and underproduction, and provide abundant human necessities for every individual. The recognition of Soul's presence and allness alone will destroy the human fear of lack, disease, and disaster, by revealing the unlimited, indestructible nature of substance and reality—of health and harmony. God provides His image, man, with all that is necessary for sustenance and harmonious continuity; and our need is spiritually to apprehend this fact and apply it in solving our human problems.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ ΑΝΑΓΚΗ ΜΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὅτι ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἔχει ἐπείγουσαν ἀνάγκην ἀπὸ κάτι, ὅλοι θὰ τὸ παραδεχθοῦν. Ἀλλὰ προκειμένου νὰ ἀναλύσουν τὴν ἀνάγκην ταύτην καὶ νὰ διατάξουν τὸ φάρμακον, οἱ ἄνθρωποι διχογνωμοῦν. Μερικοὶ λέγουν ὅτι ἔχει ἀνάγκην χρημάτων· ἄλλοι, καλλιτέρας διοικήσεως καὶ κυβερνήσεως· καὶ ἄλλοι πάλιν, ὀλιγωτέρων ἐργασίμων ὡρῶν καὶ περισσοτέρας ἀργίας. Οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ἔχουν ἀνάγκην ὑγείας· οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ καλωσύνης καὶ εἰρήνης· ὅσοι φαίνονται ἑτοιμοθάνατοι, ἀφθονωτέρας ζωῆς. Αἱ ποικίλαι ἀνάγκαι καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος μᾶς κάμνουν νὰ σκεπτώμεθα τὴν ἀπάντησιν τὴν ὁποίαν ἔλαβεν ἡ Μάρθα ἀπὸ τὸν Ἰησοῦν (κατὰ Λουκᾶν 10:41, 42): "Μάρθα, Μάρθα, μεριμνᾶς καὶ ἀγωνίζεσαι περὶ πολλὰ· πλὴν ἑνὸς εἶναι χρεία· ἡ Μαρία ὅμως ἐξέλεξε τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα, ἥτις δὲν θέλει ἀφαιρεθῇ ἀπ' αὐτῆς".

Τί εἶναι τὸ ἓν αὐτὸ τοῦ ὁποίου εἶναι χρεία; Δὲν εἶναι τὸ πνευματικῶς εὐάρμοστον καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ ἐπιδεκτικότης τῆς Μαρίας; Ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις εἶναι κάτι ἀπολύτως ἀπαραίτητον ἐὰν πρόκειται νὰ διαφύγωμεν τὰς συμφοράς, τὰς ἀδικίας, καὶ τὰς δυστυχίας τῶν αἰσθήσεων. Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 151 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει γράψει, "Ὁ ἄπειρος Νοῦς δὲν ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ δημιουργήσῃ φάρμακον ἔξω ἀπὸ τὸν ἑαυτόν του, ἀλλὰ ὁ ἀπατηλὸς, πεπερασμένος, ἀνθρώπινος νοῦς ἔχει ἀπόλυτον ἀνάγκην ἀπὸ κάτι πέραν ἑαυτοῦ πρὸς λύτρωσιν καὶ θεραπείαν του".

Μία γόνιμος πηγὴ δυσχερείας εἶναι ἡ δοξασία ὅτι ἡ ὕλη ἔχει νοημοσύνην καὶ δύναμιν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐκθέτει τὸ ψευδὲς τῆς δοξασίας ταύτης, διότι ἀποδεικνύει τελικῶς ὅτι ἡ νοημοσύνη καὶ ἡ δύναμις εἶναι ἰδιότητες τοῦ Νοῦ, τῆς αἰωνίου Ἀρχῆς· ὅτι τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι οὐσία, ἡ δὲ ὕλη, συνεπῶς, ἄνευ οὐσίας. Μόνον μία καλλιτέρα καὶ πνευματικωτέρα νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ δύναται νὰ βελτιώσῃ ἐπαρκῶς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ὕπαρξιν, τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας σχέσεις, καὶ ἐνεργείας. Ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις εἶναι μία οἰκονομικὴ ἀνάγκη, τόσον ὅσον καὶ μία ὑγιὴς, ἁγία, ἐμψυχώνουσα δύναμις.

Ἡ παιδικὴ προθυμία νὰ ἐπιτρέπωμεν εἰς τὴν πάνσοφον Ἀγάπην νὰ κυβερνᾷ πάσας τὰς σκέψεις μας θὰ συνετέλει πολὺ νὰ ἐκλείψουν τὰ λάθη τὰ ὁποῖα γίνονται εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρωπίνους ὑπολογισμούς. Ἐνίοτε φοβούμεθα νὰ ἀφήσωμεν κάτι διὰ νὰ μὴ ὑποστῶμεν τὰς συνεπείας· ἡ Ψυχὴ ὅμως φροντίζει δι' ἡμᾶς μὲ ἱκανότητα ὑπερβάλλουσαν κατὰ πολὺ τὴν τωρινήν μας ἀντίληψιν. Αἱ δυνάμεις καὶ αἱ ἱκανότητες τῆς ἀθανάτου Ζωῆς εἶναι πάντοτε ἐν ἐνεργείᾳ, θὰ ἐλαμβάνομεν δὲ πεῖραν τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν τῆς Ἀγάπης συχνότερα, ἀρκεῖ νὰ ἀπεκλείομεν τὴν ἀπληστίαν, τὸν φθόνον, τὴν ἀντιζηλίαν, καὶ τὸν φόβον ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν μας. Προσλαμβάνομεν ἓν συναίσθημα ψευδοῦς καὶ ἐπαχθοῦς εὐθύνης μόνον πρὸς ἰδίαν μας ζημίαν· ἐνῷ ἡ αὐτοθυσία καὶ ἡ σταθερὰ ἐμπιστοσύνη εἰς τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐνεργοῦν πρὸς ἀποκατάστασιν τάξεως, συμφωνίας, καὶ ἐπιτυχίας. "Ὅ,τι ἐν πρώτοις χρειαζόμεθα δὲν εἶναι τόσον βελτιωμέναι συνθῆκαι ὅσον ἡ καθαρὰ πλήρης κατανόησις ὅτι ὁ ἄπειρος Νοῦς ἀσκεῖ ἀπόλυτον ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ πάσης λειτουργίας, δράσεως, καὶ ἐκφράσεως τοῦ πραγματικοῦ εἶναι· ὅτι ἡ ἐξουσία αὕτη ὑπάρχει ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα· ὅτι τὰ μόνα νόμιμα καὶ πραγματικὰ ἀποτελέσματα τῆς θείας ταύτης κυβερνήσεως εἶναι ἡ ἁρμονία καὶ τὰ καλὰ ἔργα, καὶ ὅτι, ἑπομένως, ἐὰν ἄλλο τι ἀξιοῖ ὅτι ὑπάρχει, τὸ ἄλλο τοῦτο εἶναι μόνον ὑποβολιμαῖον. Αἱ βελτιωμέναι ἀνθρώπιναι συνθῆκαι εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς γνώσεως ταύτης, διότι ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις βελτιώνει ἐπιστημονικῶς καὶ ἀνθρωπίνας μας συνθήκας καὶ ἀναπτύσσει ἀπεριορίστους ἐκφράσεις καλωσύνης.

Ἔχομεν ἀνάγκην νὰ καλλιεργήσωμεν τὴν πνευματικὴν αἴσθησιν, ἡ ὁποία ὑψώνει τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν ὑπεράνω τῶν πλανῶν τῆς σωματικῆς αἰσθήσεως καὶ διακρίνει τὰς θείας καὶ ἀμεταβλήτους ἀληθείας τοῦ εἶναι. Ἔχομεν ἀνάγκην νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν ὅτι τό κακὸν δὲν ὑπάρχει οὔτε ὡς πρᾶγμα οὔτε ὡς πρόσωπον· ὅτι δὲν ἔχει νοημοσύνην ἢ δύναμιν, οὔτε ἐπιρροὴν, οὔτε ὁδὸν ἢ μέσον διὰ τῶν ὁποίων νὰ μᾶς φθάσῃ καὶ νὰ μᾶς ἀνησυχήσῃ ἢ μᾶς βλάψῃ. Ἔχομεν ἀνάγκην νὰ κρατῶμεν κατὰ νοῦν ὅτι ἡ πλάνη δὲν εἶναι καμμία ὀντότης, ἀλλὰ ἁπλῶς ἀπάτη, μὲ ἐπιρροὴν ἢ ἰσχὺν ὄχι περισσοτέραν ἀπὸ ὅσην τῆς δίδομεν ἡμεῖς πιστεύοντες εἰς αὐτήν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη μᾶς δεικνύει τελικῶς ὅτι δὲν εἴμεθα τὰ θύματα τῶν λεγομένων ὑλικῶν νόμων, ἀπὸ τοὺς ὁποίους δὲν ὑπάρχει διαφυγὴ, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ὅτι εἴμεθα, πράγματι, τὰ αἰώνια τέκνα τοῦ ἀγαπῶντος Πατρὸς, ὁ ὁποῖος εὐλογεῖ, ὑποστηρίζει, καὶ διατηρεῖ πᾶν ὅ,τι Τὸν ἀντανακλᾷ. Πρέπει νὰ γνωσθῇ τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ δημιουργία τῆς αἰωνίου Ἀληθείας, ἡ μόνη ὑπάρχουσα δημιουργία, εἶναι τελείως καλὴ· ὅτι ὁ πνευματικὸς νόμος κυβερνᾷ πᾶσαν πραγματικὴν πρᾶξιν, ἕλξιν, καὶ δύναμιν, καὶ ὅτι κάθε ἀποτέλεσμα τοῦ νόμου τούτου εἶναι ἁρμονικὸν καὶ ἀναγκαῖον· ὅτι δὲ ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ οὐσιώδης, πνευματικὴ, αἰωνία ἐκδήλωσις τῆς ἀπείρου Ζωῆς.

Ἐν συνόψει δυνάμεθα νὰ εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἡ παροῦσα ἀνάγκη μας εἶναι νὰ ἀναγνωρίσωμεν τὸν Θεὸν, τὴν αἰώνιον Ζωὴν, περισσότερον εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους ὑποθέσεις μας, νὰ ὑπακούωμεν τὴν ἐντολὴν, "Ἔλπιζε ἐπὶ Κύριον ἐξ ὅλης σου τῆς καρδίας, καὶ μὴ ἐπιστηρίζεσαι εἰς τὴν σύνεσίν σου" (Παροιμίαι 3:5). Δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλος τρόπος λύσεως τοῦ προβλήματος τῆς ὑγείας καὶ τῆς εὐτυχίας, τῆς παραγωγῆς, τῆς διανομῆς, τῆς οἰκονομικῆς ἰσότητος. Μόνον ἐνεργοῦντες συμφώνως πρὸς τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν δυνάμεθα νὰ ὑποστηρίζωμεν τὰ καλὰ ἔργα, νὰ νικῶμεν τὴν ψευδῆ αἴσθησιν τῆς ὑπερπαραγωγῆς καὶ ὑποπαραγωγῆς, καὶ νὰ προμηθεύωμεν ἀφθόνως τὰ χρειώδη τοῦ βίου διὰ κάθε ἄτομον. Μόνον ἡ ἀναγνώρισις τῆς παρουσίας καὶ τῆς ὁλότητος τῆς Ψυχῆς θὰ καταστρέψῃ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον φόβον τῆς στερήσεως, τῆς ἀσθενείας, καὶ τῆς συμφορᾶς, ἀποκαλύπτουσα τὴν ἀπειρόριστον, ἀκατάστρεπτον φύσιν τῆς οὐσίας καὶ τῆς πραγματικότητος—τῆς ὑγείας καὶ τῆς ἁρμονίας. Ὁ Θεὸς ἐφοδιάζει τὴν εἰκόνα Του, τὸν ἄνθρωπον, μὲ πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι ἀναγκαῖον πρὸς διατήρησιν καὶ ἁρμονικὴν συνέχειαν· ἔχομεν δὲ ἀνάγκην νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν πνευματικῶς τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο καὶ νὰ τὸ ἐφαρμόσωμεν πρὸς λύσιν τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων μας προβλημάτων.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Chinoiseries

(Three prints for a western autumn)

I

ALL afternoon the golden willow leaves have been falling
On the silver hazy sheen of the river.
Its mirrored surface is not moving,
Yet the yellow leaves are borne downstream;
They fall ceaselessly, but make no sound.

II

The sharp sweet smell of burning leaves
Rises with the chill of evening.
The spring trickles quietly among the rocks,
And the honey-colored new moon
Is cut in the clear green of the western sky.

III

The wild grapes are set like dark amethysts
Among the bronze vine leaves,
And the asters are blue smoke on the hillside.
Today the acorns fall with a dry rattle,
From branch to branch, in the silent woods.

FREDERICK ERIGHT

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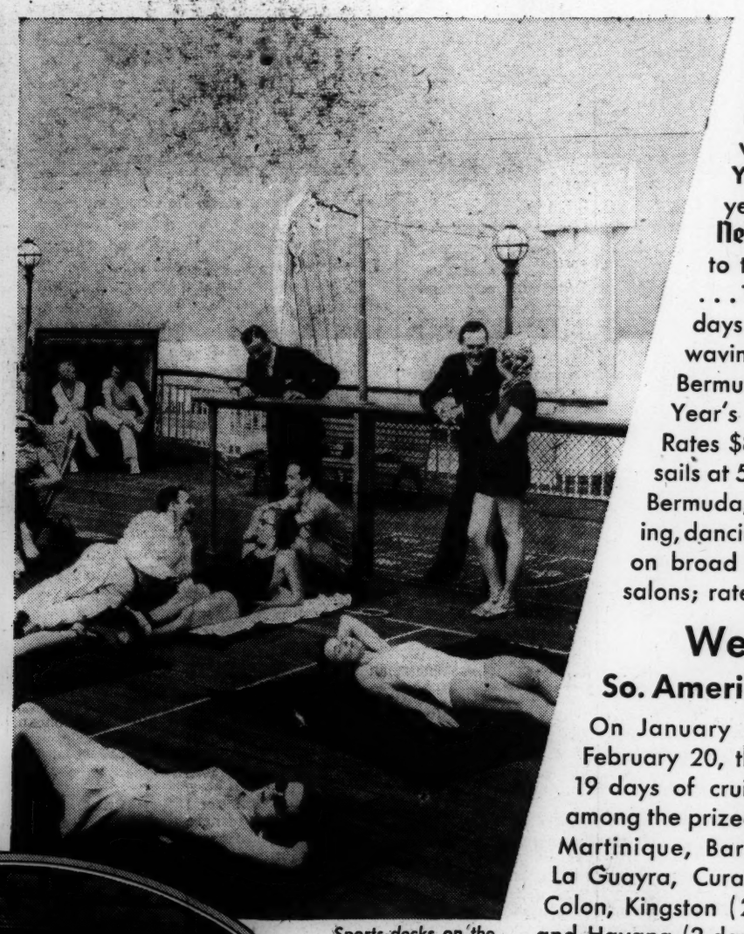
Sun-Deck Restaurant on the **Bremen** *(Same on Europa)*



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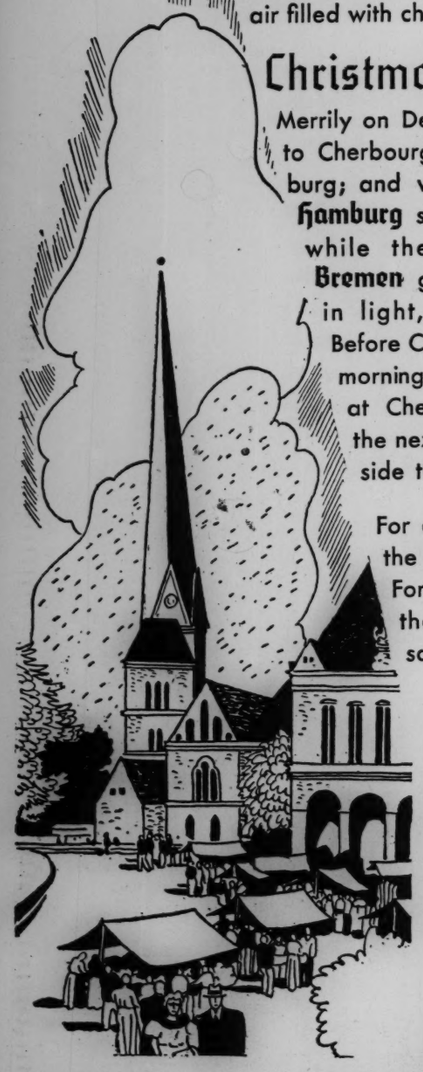
West Indies
So. America and Panama

On January 30, and again on February 20, the **New York** gives 19 days of cruising entertainment among the prized Caribbean ports: Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston (2 days & 1 night) and Havana (2 days & 2 nights) . . each cruise, $225 up. . . And again, for 13 days, at $160 up, sails on March 12 for the four last named ports of the above cruises. On March 27, the **New York** leaves on an 8 Day *Easter Cruise* visiting Havana and Nassau, $95 up.

OVER EASTER, the **Columbus** cruises on March 26 for 9 days to Port au Prince, Kingston, Havana; rates $125 up . . . And on April 8 sails for 7 days to Nassau and Havana, at $95 up, while on April 17 repeats the cruise in an 8-day form at $107.50 up, with reversing the order of ports to pick up those who have become so enamored of either port that they stayed over between cruises.

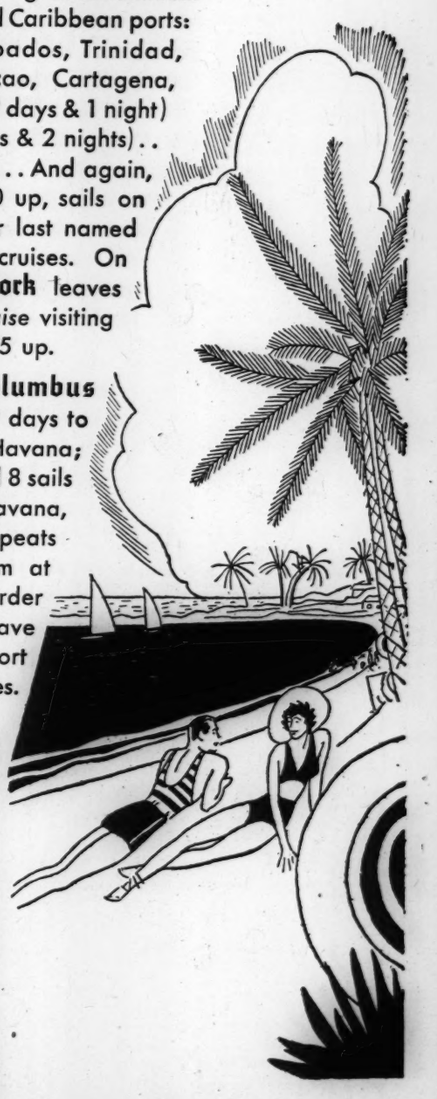


Christmas Sailings:

Merrily on Dec. 10 the **New York** to Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; and with Cobh added, the **Hamburg** sails December 15 . . . while the next midnight the **Bremen** glides forth, resplendent in light, on her famous Flight Before Christmas, arriving Monday morning, 4 days before Christmas at Cherbourg and Southampton, the next morning at Bremen alongside the Berlin express.

For a **MERRY CHRISTMAS** at sea, the **Hansa** sails on December 20. For a **HAPPY NEW YEAR'S** at sea, the **Deutschland**, post-Christmas sailing of December 27.

Delightful to the eye, delicious to the taste, and altogether delectable are the buffets on Hapag-Lloyd cruises and crossings



AUTUMN AND WINTER SAILINGS

Deutschland	Oct. 8	Hansa . .	Nov. 26	Europa . .	Jan. 23
Bremen . .	Oct. 10	Deutschland	Dec. 3	Deutschland	Jan. 28
Berlin . .	Oct. 10	Europa . .	Dec. 5	Bremen . .	Feb. 3
New York .	Oct. 15	New York .	Dec. 10	Hamburg .	Feb. 7
Europa . .	Oct. 17	Hamburg .	Dec. 15	Europa . .	Feb. 10
Hamburg .	Oct. 22	Bremen . .	Dec. 16	Hansa . .	Feb. 14
Bremen . .	Oct. 25	Hansa . .	Dec. 20	Bremen . .	Feb. 20
Hansa . .	Oct. 29	Deutschland	Dec. 27	Deutschland	Feb. 21
Deutschland	Nov. 5	Europa . .	Jan. 6	Europa . .	Feb. 27
Europa . .	Nov. 7	New York .	Jan. 7	Hamburg .	Feb. 28
New York .	Nov. 8	Hansa . .	Jan. 10	Hansa . .	Mar. 7
Hamburg .	Nov. 19	Bremen . .	Jan. 16	Bremen . .	Mar. 10
Bremen . .	Nov. 21	Hamburg .	Jan. 17	Deutschland	Mar. 14

CRUISE AROUND SOUTH AMERICA ON THE Columbus

On February 6th, in cooperation with Raymond-Whitcomb, sailing by way of Cuba and the Panama Canal, visiting Callao, Lima, Mollendo of Peru; Valparaiso and Santiago of Chile; passing through the Straits of Magellan; then the cities of the East Coast, of Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil to Trinidad and Nassau . . . to New York on March 25—a total of 47 days for $545 up.

CRUISE AROUND The WORLD on the Reliance

Sailing from New York on Jan. 10th Eastward for 136 days, meeting ideal travel seasons in the 30 lands that are the true definition of a world cruise . . . through the Mediterranean; 10 days in India, 2 days in Bali, 9 days in China, 9 days in Japan during Cherry Blossom Time . . . Restful sea-voyages on the *Reliance* alternating with de luxe shore excursions, included in $1900 up.

Hamburg-American Line · North German Lloyd

NEW YORK, 57 Broadway; Uptown Office, 669 Fifth Avenue. ATLANTA, C. & S. Bank Building. BALTIMORE, 323 North Charles Street. BOSTON, 252 Boylston Street. BUFFALO, 11 West Genesee Street. PHILADELPHIA, 1711 Walnut Street. PITTSBURGH, 437 Wood Street.
EDMONTON, 10057 Jasper Avenue. MONTREAL, 1178 Phillips Place. TORONTO, 45 Richmond Street West. VANCOUVER, 525 Seymour Street. WINNIPEG, 673 Main Street.

OFFICES—AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALSO, FROM LOCAL AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENTS, LITERATURE ON REQUEST AND RESERVATIONS MADE WITHOUT ANY EXTRA COST TO YOU

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1936

Knox Invades Labor Centers In GOP Drive

New Bedford and Fall River on Itinerary—In Boston Tonight

Democrats Active

Curley and Hurley Share Auto in Foray Into Western Part of Massachusetts

With the election only four weeks away the Massachusetts campaign went into high gear today.

Spearhead of the Republican drive, Col. Frank Knox entered Massachusetts this morning intent on attacking the Democratic forces in the textile centers of New Bedford and Fall River. Both cities went Democratic two to one in the 1932 election. Tonight he is scheduled to appear in a traditionally cultured Boston setting when he addresses a rally in Boston's mellowed Symphony Hall.

The GOP vice-presidential nominee will, thus, in the course of the day, face a cross section of the Massachusetts electorate, factory workers, many foreign born, on the one hand, and Back Bay society on the other.

Curley and Hurley

Democrats, led by James Roosevelt, the President's son, are not idle. The vanguard, led by Governor Curley, left Boston this morning for a three-day swing through the western part of the State. This is a section that for years piled up a 50,000 plurality for the GOP.

The Democrats expect to speak in 23 cities and towns. Pittsfield, North Adams, Dalton and Stockbridge were on the list for today, with Turners Falls, Northampton, Shelburne Falls, and Greenfield, the home of the GOP gubernatorial candidate, John W. Haigis, on tomorrow's list.

With Governor Curley and State Treasurer Charles Francis Hurley riding in the same auto cavalcade, some were wondering just what the feeling between the two men is.

In that connection, it is interesting to recall that Mr. Hurley is a summertime resident of Hull Hill. He opened his campaign with a big dinner rally in Pemberton Inn shortly after he won the gubernatorial designation at the pre-primary convention. Present at the Hull dinner was Governor Curley.

Challenge by Haigis

Mr. Hurley made a long speech and conspicuously avoided referring to Governor Curley's administration. Indeed, there were some present who believed they caught a distinct note of disapproval of the Curley acts in Mr. Hurley's speech.

This news was relayed to Mr. Haigis, who in his speeches now seldom misses the opportunity of publicly calling on Mr. Hurley to state openly what he thinks of Mr. Curley's administration.

Mr. Hurley has carefully avoided compliance with Mr. Haigis's demand.

No, with the Governor and Mr. Hurley touring together, speaking from the same platform and generally displaying co-operation if not friendship, Mr. Haigis is given opportunity to draw his own conclusions. What this may suggest to Mr. Haigis in the way of campaign ammunition remains to be seen.

It may come out tonight at the Symphony Hall rally where Mr. Haigis, along with the rest of the Republican state committee, will appear with Colonel Knox; or, it may come out at rallys at Topsfield and Palmer tomorrow.

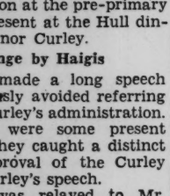
Knox and Labor

It will also be interesting to see what type of appeal Colonel Knox presents to his two widely divergent groups tonight. In his previous New England tour, Colonel Knox very forthrightly told laboring audiences at Waterbury, Conn., and Providence, R. I., that they should not have and should not want much in the way of federal labor legislation.

He claimed such legislation led toward Fascism. At Pittsfield, another highly industrialized community, he said that the way for workers to advance in wealth and position was for them to buy stock in the corporation for which they work.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight; cloudy late tonight and Tuesday; not very cold; gentle to moderate south to southwest winds.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler.

Maine: Cloudy and probably showers Tuesday and in north portion tonight; cooler in east and north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably showers Tuesday and in extreme north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds and mostly cloudy weather over south portion; moderate east winds and some rain and cooler over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	61	Minneapolis	58	76
Bermuda	76	84	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	60	72	New York	54	68
Denver	48	68	Norfolk	64	70
Helena	46	62	Philadelphia	54	68
Jacksonville	76	82	St. Louis	62	78
Kansas City	64	78	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	50	70
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m.. E. S. T., Oct. 5.
B—Maximum, Oct. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:24 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3:03 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

Browder in Boston Lashes Parties in Orderly Rally; Landon Draws Heaviest Fire

Communist Candidate Picks Flaws in Other Nominees, While Police and Patrons Look and Listen to an Exhibition of Free Speech

Communism brought its Sunday manners to Boston yesterday.

More than 6000 men and women who paid 25 cents to $1.10 to hear that party's presidential candidate, Kansas-born Earl Browder, riddle the platforms of all opposing political parties, were satisfied.

The police were satisfied. Capt. Francis M. Tiernan, who was in charge of a detail of 15 uniformed police and as many officers in plain clothes, described the Arena gathering as "the most orderly, best-behaved meeting of the sort I have seen."

Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson looked down on the gathering as companion posters to Lenin, Stalin and Marx, with the hammer and sickle and the Red flag. Mr. Browder's address, delivered with a minimum of oratorical fireworks, was keyed, as he repeated today on his way to Providence, "to expose the sinister class interests represented by Gov. Alf M. Landon and the complete inadequacy of the New Deal."

The Political Scene

On the premise that "the old party system is meaningless" and that "the issue of 1936 is the uniting of all forces of progressivism to prevent America from going the road of Germany," Mr. Browder gave this interpretation of the political scene:

The **Republicans**—"Landon and Knox, representatives of Wall Street, must be defeated at all costs."

The **Democrats**—"Roosevelt and the Democratic party represent neither of the two poles around which a new alignment of political parties is now taking place in this country. Roosevelt represents

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'Gas' Sales Mount In Rhode Island; Failures Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5—Figures compiled by the State Fuel Tax division reveal that gasoline sold in Rhode Island came to the largest August total ever recorded in the State. The total of 12,400,174 is 1.4 per cent more than was sold in August, 1935, and 34.4 per cent greater than the total sold in August, 1929.

For the first eight months of 1936, a gain of 5 per cent is shown over the corresponding period in 1935.

Check Transactions Gain

Favorable reports on two other business indexes also were reported this week. Check transactions reported at the Providence Clearing House showed a gain of 30 per cent over the total for September, 1935. Only four commercial failures were reported for September in the Rhode Island area, which includes the Attleboros, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., discloses.

The clearing house figure of $42,441,000 for last month represents a marked increase over the September figures for 1932, 1933 and 1934 in the corresponding month.

Concerns Hold

In no month since records first were kept in 1923 have fewer than four failures been reported in the Rhode Island area. For September, 1935, there were eight failures.

During the first nine months of this year, 98 Rhode Island and Attleboro, Mass., concerns failed, whereas there were 116 failures in the first nine months of 1935, and 220 failures in the first nine months of 1929.

Air Express Shows Gain in Year

Boston as a terminal for commercial aviation proved its advantages last month, according to one express company.

The air division of the Railway Express Agency, serving 23 airlines in a nation-wide air and rail network, moved 14,715 pounds out of Boston, L. F. Whidden, general agent, said today. This amount is more than double the total poundage shipped last year in the same month.

To dispatch the rapidly increasing traffic, a specially constructed vehicle is required to pick up and deliver air express. The car is adapted for parking in small areas and is plainly labeled for identification.

Mass Production Of 'Flivver Planes' Urged at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 5—A "flivver plane" built for the masses rather than for the professional flier was urged by Amelia Earhart Putnam, well-known aviator, today at the twenty-third annual national business conference at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.

This "airplane for a dub," according to Mrs. Putnam's own terminology, would cost $1000, and would be able to fold its wings and cruise along the highway. It would be easier to fly than an automobile is to drive, she added.

Autogyro Introduced

(The "roadable autogyro" to which Mrs. Putnam probably alluded recently was introduced in Washington, D. C. It costs as much as an expensive automobile, cruises at 150 miles an hour, seats two passengers and is able to proceed along the highway under its own power).

Winter vacations instead of the usual summer holidays were predicted here today by W. H. Carrier, of Newark, N. J., chairman of the board of Carrier Corporation, in an address prepared for delivery. He said air-conditioning "may even have the effect of making winter vacations more popular than summer vacations and in time may radically affect people's habits."

Air-Conditioned Homes

Crediting the railroads with bringing about a general acceptance of air conditioning, Mr. Carrier said, "When people ride on air-conditioned trains, work in air-conditioned offices, shop in air-conditioned stores and eat in air-conditioned restaurants, they are naturally not going to be satisfied until they have air-conditioned homes."

Foster Gunnison of Louisville, Ky., said, "We cannot expect to have national prosperity until we create a balance between the capital goods industries and the consumable goods industry."

Vast New Market

Mr. Gunnison asserted that "the only practical way properly to balance the flow of what the public has to spend is to put our largest capital goods industry, home building, on a mass-production basis so as to give the home buyer a dollar value relative to that which is obtainable in other mass-produced goods."

He declared the greatest potential new market was the 5,000,000 new houses between $2500 and $5000 that will be required by the American people in the next 15 years.

Woman Found Dwelling In a Shack, 'Good Neighbors' Build Her a 'Palace'

WOBURN, Mass., Oct. 5 (AP)—A happy 66-year-old woman, who until yesterday lived in a weather-beaten single-room shack, began life anew today in a modern two-room home, a community achievement.

The house, completely furnished and protected by a paid-up five-year insurance policy, was presented to Mrs. Lillian Mason by neighbors of the Walnut Hills Farms Community Club.

Nestling in a grove of birches, the house, containing a combination kitchen and dinette, and a bedroom, was built by tradesmen of the community, several of whom admittedly were hard pressed in their efforts to complete payments on their own homes. Some of the fixtures were contributed by the business men.

Contributions Pour In

Members of the Community club became aware of Mrs. Mason's circumstances several months ago, when they found her living in the little shack.

A carpenter, Willis Flynn, drew plans for the two-room cottage. One neighbor bought the shingles, another the paint, and others promised to contribute the linoleum. Carpenters went to work on the building. Others heard of their efforts and contributions came from all sides.

Her Own Rooftree

The task, once under way, became less difficult, and instead of presenting the woman with the bare home, they gave her what she termed "a palace." It was complete, even to bedding and kitchen utensils.

Radiantly, she walked up the crushed-stone walk yesterday and, after being presented the keys, took possession of the trim little cottage, bright curtains in the windows and smoke curling from the chimney. She knew she could make both ends meet on a $30-a-month government pension, and she was secure in the thought that she had one of the most prized possessions—good neighbors.

Rhode Island Democrats Fill Most of Slate

Many Candidates Chosen in Pre-Convention Battles; Formal Action Awaited

McCoy Slips Behind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5—Rhode Island Democrats gather here tomorrow in state convention to draw up the formal slate of the party for the election in November.

Most of the party fights that have raged during the campaign have been settled, and only one major finish fight remains to be settled on the convention floor. That is the nomination for U. S. Representative from the second congressional district, a district that takes in the western half of the state.

McCoy Drive Lags

The bitter campaign waged by Thomas P. McCoy, Pawtucket Democratic leader, to wrest control of the party away from the administration leaders, expired in caucuses laast week when Mr. McCoy's supporters failed to win in more than a dozen contests throughout the State. McCoy adherents sought to win delegates to the state convention who were pledged to favor Mr. McCoy for Democratic nominee for Governor. In virtually all the caucus contests, however, administration slates snowed under the slates offered by McCoy men.

Democratic leaders predict that Mr. CcCoy will have not more than 35 votes at the convention. His principal support will be from his own delegation from Pawtucket. The report that Mr. McCoy might be offered the post of Lieutenant Governor on the party ticket to restore harmony in the party has been vehemently denied by Democratic leaders.

Fast Action Expected

Led by Governor Green and Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, the convention is expected to fill most of the places on the ticket speedily. The Governor will run as the party candidate for U. S. Senator, and is expected to be pitted against the veteran Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Republican, at the polls in November.

Lieutenant Governor Quinn is due to be the party nominee for Governor; Judge Raymond E. Jordan the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

In the first congressional district, Aime J. Forand is expected to be the nominee for U. S. Representative. If so, he will probably face Congressman Charles F. Risk, Republican, who scored the surprising victory in the special congressional election last year, at the polls in November.

Six Democratic candidates are in the field for the nomination in the second congressional district.

Spinners Strike In Wage Demand At Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 5 (AP)—Employees of one of three Fall River plants of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Company walked out today in what United Textile Workers officials said was a protest against the company's refusal to restore wage reductions.

A statement of Mariano Bishop, president of the local branch of the U. T. W., that 500 of the 600 employees of the plant walked out, was disputed by company officials, who asserted that only a few left their work.

Mr. Bishop said that employees, who have been receiving wages ranging upward from $13, asked that reductions of 16 per cent effective since the National Recovery Act became inoperative, be restored. The mill, he said, had offered five per cent and the state board of conciliation has been making efforts to arbitrate the differences. He added that the workers were ready to approve any decision the board might make.

The company operates three shifts in the plant where workers walked out. The second shift was scheduled to begin work this afternoon. Employees of the other two plants remained at work.

James P. Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries, today said he would ask the conciliation board of the department to intercede in the Fall River strike in an effort to bring it to a speedy settlement. He said it was his information that the strikers wanted NRA wages and hours.

Waste Charged in City Tenement Work; Cruiser Quincy Back From Spanish Waters

Boston Today

Cruiser Quincy Back From Spain

A routine "shakedown" cruise which abruptly turned into a 10-week rescue mission, during which it broke a speed record and transferred 1000 refugees from revolution-wracked Spain to ports of safety, ended today, when the United States cruiser Quincy tied up at the Charlestown navy yard. She is the first United States man-of-war to return from Spain.

As soon as the Quincy arrived in port this morning, her chief officers, Capt. W. F. Amsden and Commander C. E. Battle, received the press.

They declared, under a rapid fire of questions, that no history yet written records such barbarism as now exists in Spain. And, they added, the real trouble has not yet started. The crisis will have been reached when one of the two factions begins to lose markedly.

More persons are being assassinated each day by either side than are being killed at the front, said Captain Amsden, adding that on one occasion a prison boat had been sent out by the Government carrying 272 people and had later returned empty.

The Quincy received her sailing orders to go to Spain on July 22 when she was beginning her "shakedown" cruise off Norfolk. It will be remembered that it was this vessel

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By a Staff Photographer
Capt. W. F. Amsden — Commander C. E. Battle, Executive Officer

Ballot Hearing Gets Nowhere

Efforts of the Democratic State committee to show that the nomination papers of William M. McMasters, Union party gubernatorial candidate, were invalid fell through this morning when representatives of the State committee failed to appear before the Ballot Law Commission and present their case.

The hearing that didn't come off this morning had some aspects of a rally for Mr. McMasters.

It was called to order by Chairman Thomas P. Glynn at 10 a. m. Since Mr. McMaster's name is on the ballot and the Secretary of State, with the support of Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Supreme Court, has ruled that it is too late to take it off, today's hearing would have been fruitless, except for one point. That point was that Mr. Lawlor wanted the fact of invalidity or validity established for the guidance of voters. Observers also noted that it was possible that if validity could be established it might serve as a peg on which to hinge future legal action or contest the election.

At one minute after 10, Mr. McMasters arose to his feet and addressed Mr. Glynn.

"I am a very busy man," Mr. McMasters said, "I am a candidate for Governor. I hate to be bothered in the performance of my civic duties by coming before this board. I request that the meeting be adjourned."

Mr. Glynn demurred, asking Mr. McMasters to wait five or 10 minutes for Mr. Lawlor or some representative of the Democratic State committee to appear.

At that point, Charles F. Gadsby, representing Charles F. Hurley, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, came forward and asked to read a letter from Mr. Hurley, in which it was pointed out that Mr. Hurley had no objection to Mr. McMaster's name appearing on the ballot.

Mr. McMasters objected, and while some 200 spectators, evidently friends of Mr. McMasters, cheered, the candidate declared, "That is very nice of you, but I'll take care of Charlie when the election comes up."

Francis W. Estey, sole Republican member of the Ballot Law Commission, then moved for adjournment of the meeting, but was voted down.

"But we have nothing before us to act on, if counsel were here," Mr. Estey protested. He then left the room.

At the expiration of a 10-minute wait, Mr. Glynn declared the meeting adjourned. He indicated there would be no further hearings on the matter.

Correct Speaking For Store Workers

Introduction to the English language awaits those Bostonians who don't already know it.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce says that "speaking by ear is as inaccurate as playing by ear." He has a course of 15 lessons in correct English all ready to start off tomorrow. Of course the plan is intended for retail store employees but is open to others.

The course will enable those who take it to know how to pronounce such simple words—often mispronounced—as aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, February and Tuesday, Mr. Bloomfield said today.

"Do you say hydth for height; progrum for program; cu'pon for cou'pon or ad'dress for address" asks Mr. Bloomfield. "If you do, opportunity knocks at your door, in the offering of the course," he declared.

Boston Common Found Model Of Vast Range Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—Boston Common was the first "grazing district" in the United States, according to F. R. Carpenter, director of the Division of Grazing in the Department of the Interior, who has discovered the 300-year-old Boston Common law, which is an almost perfect pattern for the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

A tract of 50 acres was purchased by the Massachusetts province authorities in 1634 for "a training field and for the grazing of cattle in common."

The Taylor Grazing Act, now in operation, governs 142,000,000 acres—one thirteenth of the United States continental area—distributed in 11 far-western states. It is part of the 200,000,000 acres remaining of the vast public domain which the United States tried so persistently to give away.

Freeholders who were residents of Boston received preference for grazing permits, and so do those ranchmen who are geographically dependent upon the western range. Each man was allowed to pasture one animal on the Common—unless he had a tax rate in excess of £50 ($250), when he could graze two.

Out West, a man's permit allows him to graze an equitable number, dependent upon somewhat similar conditions. The Taylor Grazing Act allows the substitution of five sheep for a steer. The Boston law established that same ratio 300 years before, "on account of the value of wool to the community for clothing purposes."

The carrying capacity of Boston Common was fixed at 70 head, which is more than it would support now. Imagine the spectacle of, say, 50 cattle and 125 sheep being shooed out onto the Common tomorrow morning. It happened every morning until 1830. One person had a free-use permit, which today would make suspicious campaign material. But it was for the preacher, or rather for his horse—claiming the ministerial reduction, no doubt.

Conservation Factor

The carrying capacity of the entire western range is 10,000,000 head at present, but it is badly overloaded with 17,000,000 cattle, sheep and goats. There are no free-use permits, even for preachers, because the act provides for a strictly democratic administration through local committees, not only for, but by and with, the stockmen, who play no favorites.

Range land is more important than any other conservation factor, after water and soil. There are 550,000,000 acres of open range in the West, and if the grazing land in forests is added it totals 884,000,000 acres—nearly half of the United States area. It is substantially responsible for 36 per cent of the country's cattle and calves, 57 per

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack, starring Richard Waring and Marie Brown. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris 8:20.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Stage Struck," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 10:48 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:28, 6:40, 9:55.

TREMONT — Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "Flame Within." 10:19 a. m., 1:01, 3:58, 7:16, 10:14. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Jane Froman and Pat O'Brien. 8:50, 11:52 a. m., 2:14, 5:22, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 3:30, 6:30 9:40.

UPTOWN—"Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 3:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Easy Money," with Onslow Stevens. 1, 4:30, 8.

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 2:50, 5:13, 7:28, 9:34.

BOSTON—"Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge and Evelyn Venable. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:35. Stage: "Follow the Stars," revue, Joan Marsh, also Vic Oliver.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," with James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Jean Muir and others. Fenway: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 9:30. Also "A Son Comes Home," featuring Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN—"Wives Never Know," featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics."

EXETER—"Postal Inspector," featuring Richard Cortez and Patricia Ellis. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "The Road to Glory." 2:35, 5:55, 8:55.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:55, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40, 9:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Fashions in Love," "Fitzpatrick Color Travel," "Broadway Highlights," "La Fiesta de Santa Barbara," "Musical Charms," "Swampland," latest newsreels and other shorts

Radio Programs On Page 10

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 8 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9.

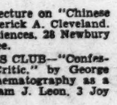
UNIVERSITY—"Mary of Scotland," with Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel and Gertrude Michael. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Other Events

FRIENDS OF CHINA—Lecture on "Chinese Gardens," by Mrs. Frederick A. Cleveland. Academy of Arts and Sciences. 28 Newbury Street. 8. Admission free.

STATE HOUSE WOMEN'S CLUB—"Confessions of a Dramatic Critic," by George Grinton Beal, and "Cinematography as a Form of Art," by William J. Leon. 3 Joy Street. Dinner at 6:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Round Table meeting. After dinner talks by Edmund C. Campbell and E. C. Johnson. Illustrated lecture "Around South America," by Mr. Johnson. 3 Joy Street. 6.



BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk by Howard P. Davis, news commentator. Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

Y. M. C. A. Work For Ex-CCC Boys

From the pick and shovel work of rehabilitating forest lands and country highways, 50 local ex-CCC enrollees will soon begin learning the ABC's of vocational guidance at the Huntington avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. The "Y" is throwing open its departments of recreational, physical training, vocational counsel and education to the young men who are to be re-established in industry.

"We have an eight-fold objective in mind," explained Joel E. Nystrom, First Corps area civilian adviser for education. "(1) Adequate job counseling; (2) practical job-analysis work, supplemented by training wherever feasible; (3) tutoring in the technique of job getting and self-advancement occupationally; (4) satisfactory placement; (5) education for citizenship; (6) augmented social contacts; (7) helping the student tie in with community organizations of a congenial nature; (8) providing appropriate health-and-recreational opportunities."

The training course has been made possible by special arrangements between Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps area; Clifford K. Brown, executive secretary of the Boston "Y," and Mr. Nystrom.

Mr. Nystrom said that the student's first task will be that of self-evaluation in terms of vocational aptitudes through tests and counseling. He will also make a survey of job possibilities in industrial Boston, attend lectures by business men, visit government agencies and factories, attend social gatherings, and be entertained in Boston families. The program is being financed entirely by the "Y."

Active charge of proceedings will rest with Charles H. Whitaker, a CCC camp educational adviser, and John S. Olmstead, corps area vocational counselor. Selection of exenrollee students will be on the basis of scholarship, CCC record and personality.

'Mistake' Benefits Spanish Red Cross

Money being sent to Spain continues in the news.

Humanity was the winner, and War the loser, when $25,000 collected by Communists in this country went to the Spanish Red Cross "by mistake," instead of to the Spanish Republic, Earl Browder, Communist party presidential candidate, revealed in an interview before his public address here yesterday.

And now a committee headed by J. Raymond Walsh, newly elected vice-president for New England, for the American Federation of Teachers, has made the following statement in answer to questions that have been raised concerning aid given by the American Federation of Teachers to the Spanish trade unions. In a measure it explains the Communist "mistake":

"It has been customary for the American Federation of Labor to assist the recognized trade union movement whenever and wherever the trade union movement is under attack," says the statement. "This policy is evidenced by the initiative taken by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the formation of the labor relief chest.

"Consistent with this policy, the American Federation of Teachers, for 20 years an affiliate of the A. F. of L., voted in its national convention to call for voluntary contributions for the relief of the Spanish trade unions through the agency known as the Spanish Labor Red Cross Fund.

"This relief fund is being brought together under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the European organization corresponding to our own A. F. of L. This movement is headed by Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, and is supported by all the bona-fide trade unions of Europe.

"It is understood that these funds will not be used for military purposes, but solely for the relief of the sufferers among the families of fellow trade unionists of Spain."

Boston Today

Waste Charged In Housing Work

Charges of willful waste and reckless expenditure of the taxpayers' money were made to the Boston City Council today by Robert G. Wilson Jr., councilor from Dorchester, in connection with the taking over and retiring of tax-delinquent property by the city for the purposes of resale or rental.

Using a block of three submarginal buildings on Emsella terrace, Roxbury, as an example, Mr. Wilson declared that expenditures for rehabilitating such properties constituted "as clear a case of boondoggling as I have witnessed."

The buildings to which the councilor referred were behind in taxes $2500 when taken over by the city in 1935. They were assessed at that time for $9000. Visiting this spot this morning, the councillor found 25 men at work trying to put the buildings in condition.

They had no furnaces and backed up to a railroad on a dead-end unpaved street. The city had already spent $5000 for repairing this block with no indication as to when the expenditures would cease, Mr. Wilson declared.

The councilor insisted that the Boston Public Buildings department should be made to explain "this willful waste of public funds," carried on, he said, in the name of a WPA project.

"I will be pleased to find out," the councilor stated, "to whom the city sells this property and for what stipulation. Certainly, I see no opportunity of selling this block for anything like the amount the city is spending on it, plus the taxes owed."

The councilor did not know how far this alleged waste had spread through the increasing web of the city's administration of tax-title property. He said he had asked the building department for a list of the properties to be taken over and the expense of necessary repairs without getting any results. Asked what he would do with the properties in question, Mr. Wilson said he would abolish sub-marginal properties and use the lands for recreational purposes.

"The city is not and need not be in the real estate business. But it is and always should be in the business of providing its citizens and children with the best facilities of social development."

Waltham Bank Charter Sought

Does Waltham need a new commercial bank?

That was the question debated today before State Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce, as the first attempt was made to charter a bank in Massachusetts since the famous "bank holiday" of March, 1933.

Name of the proposed institution is the Merchant's Bank and Trust Company of Waltham, whose 22 petitioners were represented by John J. Foster, Waltham attorney.

Deposits Lost to City

There are millions of dollars in deposits lost to Waltham because of insufficient banking facilities, Mr. Foster said. He told the bank commissioner that deposits of $50,000 or $60,000 could be obtained immediately upon the opening of the proposed bank, adding that many local business men are banking out of the city. Since the bank holiday, said Mr. Foster, 35 new industries have come into Waltham which need banking facilities.

He based the need for the new bank on the fact that when the charter for a former trust company was granted 20 years ago, Waltham was just a village compared to its present size. In answer to questions by Commissioner Pierce, Attorney Foster said that the stockholders in the proposed Merchant's Bank and Trust Company are in a position to strengthen the financial structure of the institution if this should be necessary.

Bank Opposes Charter

Opposing Mr. Foster's arguments was William J. Bannan, attorney and director of the National Bank in Waltham, who declared that his institution is ably meeting the banking needs of the city in the trade area. Mr. Bannan told the commissioner that the 500 names to the petition for a charter had not been spontaneous, but were the result of a door-to-door-canvass campaign.

Veteran Questions Bonus Verdict

If the bonus recently paid World War veterans may be attached for non-support, Frederick Latorella will have to serve a six months' sentence and pay Mrs. Latorella $500.

Latorella filed a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court today, and charged Judge Charles S. Sullivan of the Charlestown District Court with error in ordering him to pay the fine, and to serve the sentence.

Complainant Latorella bases his attack on the clause of the Bonus Bill which reads: "Such bonds . . . shall not be transferable, assignable, subject to attachment, levy, or seizure under any legal or equitable process. . . ."

Early last summer the Roxbury court ordered him to disburse $9 a week to his wife. After the bonus was paid in June, the Charlestown court, in whose jurisdiction he was then domiciled, decreed on Mrs. Latorella's plea that he pay her $100.

Mrs. Latorella later filed a bill for nonsupport, again in the Charlestown court over which Judge Sullivan presided. In the last order he was directed to pay the plaintiff $500 before Oct. 15, and fined six months for nonsupport.

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WOMEN'S SHOES, THIRD FLOOR

Hartford Picks WPA Players To Form Symphony Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5—An insurance man with a taste for music has started the Hartford Symphony Society, its aim being a symphony orchestra supported by the community.

Although it patronizes generously every visiting orchestra, Hartford never has had a symphony of its own. Two years ago, as a means of giving work relief to unemployed musicians, the Emergency Relief Administration organized a symphony orchestra. Francis Goodwin 2d, insurance agency head, supervised the project.

Summer Concerts

Under Mr. Goodwin's lead, money was secured for a music shell in Bushnell Park. During the past summer, the relief orchestra, now taken over by the Works Progress Administration along with other work-relief projects in the State, played a series of 26 outdoor concerts with a total attendance of 81,000 persons.

Plans were laid for a winter series in the Bushnell Memorial auditorium. The orchestra had gained recognition. A ruling by the WPA has spoiled these plans, and resulted in Mr. Goodwin's move to gain local supporters for the organization.

From the first there had not been enough musicians on relief to man the orchestra fully. For thie season, under FERA and again under WPA, the orchestra was exempted from the general rule that 90 per cent of those employed on relief propects should be from relief rolls.

The orchestra was allowed up to 25 per cent of nonrelief players, and in this group were many of the orchestra's "key men," the solo oboe, for example and some of the first violins. To balance the choirs of the orchestra, musicians not on relief were engaged to fill out weak spots in the personnel.

The WPA now has announced that the 90 per cent relief rule must, from Oct. 1, apply to the orchestra as well as to other projects. When the orchestra played its final summer concert last week Mr. Goodwin made this announcement to the audience.

At the same time he broached his idea for community support, said contributions of $1 and up would be received and founded, then and there, the Hartford Symphony Society. When and if the Federal Government withdraws its aid, Mr. Goowin hopes to have a fund large enough to continue the orchestra. At his office today it was reported that a half dozen offers of support have followed the announcement and that a mailing list is being prepared to seek support on a systematic basis.

Players Rehearse

The orchestra's immediate plans are indefinite. The 75 musicians are rehearsing four days a week under Jacques Gordon of Falls Village, Conn., and New York, who has been conductor this summer. The private funds will not be used to piece out the government contributions now, and if the orchestra must lose its non-relief players it will go on without them.

What money the orchestra has earned to date has gone to the Government as partial reimbursement for the payrolls the federal agencies have met. The orchestra thus has no treasury. Players get $94 for a month's work of 96 hours, counting rehearsals and concerts.

"We don't know," said Mr. Goodwin's secretary, "whether Hartford is ready to support an orchestra. We are hopeful."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sunday, 1 to 5. Loan exhibition of Japanese art; exhibition of Hellenistic Head of Homer, also exhibition of prints. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, furniture and silver; paintings by Denman W. Ross; seventeenth and eighteenth century American paintings; Persian pottery and paintings.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of water colors by Arthur C. Sprague. Through Oct. 16.

Yamanaka — Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Doll & Richards — Exhibition of small paintings, water colors; prints of Harvard and historical Boston.

Foster Brothers — General exhibition of color prints.

Charles J. Connick—Exhibition of stained glass window. Through Oct. 7.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of legal prints including portraits, caricatures, court scenes, original documents.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of contemporary painting and sculpture.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of Japanese Buddhistic art brought here by Yamanaka. Through Oct. 10

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by B. Hunter Watt. Through Oct. 16.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of charcoal drawings of the members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by Gerome Brush. Through Oct. 8 (9 a. m. to 5 p. m.)

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Constance Mary Rowe; water colors by Yovan Radenkovitch and Frederick O'Hara. Through Oct. 25.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibit by members of the Guild.

Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Exhibition of paintings and caricatures by Jacques Messia.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Oct. 30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibit of lithographs by Albert Barker.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

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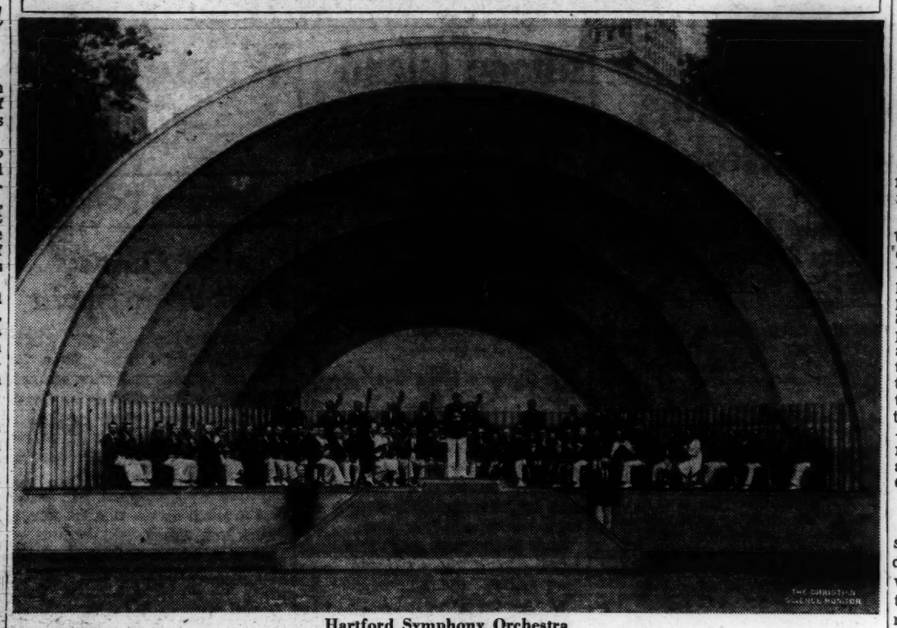

Hartford Symphony Orchestra

On the Stage of the Music Shell, in Bushnell Park, Jacques Gordon, Conductor, Is on the Podium. On Steps at Left Is Francis Goodwin 2d, Supervisor of the Music Project, Who Is Asking Hartford Citizens to Support the Orchestra With Private Funds. At Right Is Angelo Coniglione, Until Recently Assistant Conductor

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Variety Hour	**The Monitor Views the News'**	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Hour	Primi Jr. Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board": talk	Little Orphan Annie:: sketch	Dick Tracy sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Jack Ingersoll	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Editor's Feature Page
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Political talk	Editor's Feature Page
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Tenor; violin; organ	Sport commentator
7:00	Political comment	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ralph Watkins's Orchestra
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Political talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Band concert	Political talk	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly";	Herbert Harsh's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
8:30	"Pick and Pat"; blackface	"Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's	Rosemarie Brancato, soprano;	"Jazz Nocturne": Helene
8:45	sketches; orchestra	Orchestra; soloists	mixed chorus; orchestra	Daniels; Key Men; orch.
9:00	Radio Theater: Joe E. Brown	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;	Warden Lawes in "20,000	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	in Ring Lardner's "Elmer	soloists; orchestra	Years in Sing Sing"	Hudson-Delange Orchestra
9:30	the Great"; other players;	Political rally	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Stars Over Manhattan": re-
9:45	orchestra	Political rally	Frank Parker, tenor	corded program
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Ten Years in Retrospect":	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": net-
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	dramatization and music	concert orchestra	work re-creation of well-
10:30	Political speaker	Talk, Stephen King-Hall	Ray Block's Orchestra; Sally	known court cases
10:45	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	A Capella Choir	Singer, Jerry Cooper, songs	Political talk
11:00	Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports; George	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Harris's Orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Musical program
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk	"Follies": Edith Karen, so-
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Jubilee Singers	prano; chorus orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), WNAC (WEAF—National), Sixth game World Series (if played).

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News" (if World Series is canceled).

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:10 WEEI, Electric organ recital, Lloyd del Castillo.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Conrad Thibault, baritone.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; guest soloists; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan": Rupert Hughes; guest soloists; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Frank O. Lowden, from Waterloo, Iowa.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony": Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

11:15 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Oct. 7	Cherbourg Oct. 12	Oct. 6, 8:00 pm	Oct. 7, 8:00 pm
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 9	Cherbourg Oct. 15	Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth Oct. 16	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 8, 4:00 pm	Oct. 8, 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 10	Oct. 5, 4:00 pm	Oct. 5, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 11	Oct. 6, 4:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:30 pm

Behind the Microphone

A happy combination of time and circumstance should make the "Radio Theater," WEEI, 9 p. m., tonight, enjoyable to sport fans among the listening audience. The play is Ring Lardner's "Elmer the Great" with Joe E. Brown cast as "Elmer."

Coupled with the fact that we are right in the midst of the World's Series is the fact admitted by the sporting fraternity that Ring Lardner was one of the greatest of sport writers. Lardner's series on "You Know Me Al" is rated as one of the most typical of baseball writings, an insight into the feelings and argot of the sport that could only be obtained with constant reporting of and associating with ball players.

Joe E. Brown, who takes the role of "Elmer", is rated as one of the great west coast sport enthusiasts and is said to hold ownership in one of the major baseball clubs out there.

Two program series return to the air waves tonight. The first is Dorothy Gordon, who offers "Children's Corner" as a new addition to the juvenile story tellers, WEEI, 5:15 p. m.

Many listeners may remember Miss Gordon in the American School of the Air program on the Columbia network. Tonight she will sing "Muffin Man," "Old King Cole," and an Italian lullaby, "Fa la mana," and relate about "The Story Teller."

Miss Gordon is a world traveler, adept with 14 languages, with which she has made friends with old world peasants, and natives of the mountain regions of Virginia and the Indians of the southwest.

Warden Lawes of Sing Sing returns tonight, WBZ, 9 p. m., in his "20,000 Years in Sing Sing" period, marking the second return. As usual, he will be assisted in his dramatized prison experiences by a group of NBC radio actors. The title of the period, by the way, is taken from the aggregate sum of Sing Sing sentences, which has been estimated at 20,000 years.

"The Rude Awakening" of "Bambi" Parkhurst continues the adventures of "Bambi," WBZ, 8 p. m., who is being played by Helen Hayes. Bambi finds that Jarvis Trent, her new artist-husband, is but dimly aware of the fact that he is married to her. When he learns of the fact and Bambi's reasons for the marriage he agrees to continue the arrangements. In the conclusion Bambi has sent some of his poems to a publisher, receives a telegram from him, and goes to act as agent for her husband.

Radio, it is said, will have a tendency to make the speech of the nation closer and closer as the years go by. For the present, however, we could doubt it, after hearing programs which preserve local speech. The best two of this type, we think, are "Lum and Abner," WBZ, Monday to Friday, 7:30, and the "Snow Village" sketches, the latter of which returned to the air waves last Saturday.

The former period preserves the flavor of the Ozarks region to perfection and the latter is most certainly New England. Authenticity is lent by the fact that the participants in these sketches are natives of the regions which they delineate. Chet Lauck, "Lum," hails from Mena, Ark., which is undoubtedly the "Pine Ridge" of the sketch. And their language, we believe, is not filled with the invariable "by crackeys" of the cartoonists but the homely expressions that do come up are honestly indigenous. At least many of them are new, unique and amusing to us.

"Snow Village" might be any number of communities in northern New Hampshire and "Dan'l" and "Hiram" have the genuine "Yankee" twang of the inhabitants of those communities. Arthur Allen, "Dan'l," is an upstate New Yorker, which region has a very close lingual tie with New England. Parker Fennelly, "Hiram," is a "state of Mainer," and thus does not need to ape the accent of Mainers, having come by it honestly.

For the present, we believe these two sketches serve to emphasize the difference in dialects in this country well enough to be studied by those interested in the flavor of speech.

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Property Valuation Less in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5—The market reduction in the total property valuations of New Hampshire is accounted for by John G. Marston, secretary of the State Tax commission, who reports for one thing that many manufacturing plants in the State have dropped in value, as compared with 10 years ago, and standing timber has not so large value as it once had. Then there is a falling-off in stocks-in-trade.

"All this," says Mr. Marston, "has tended to reduce the total valuation of New Hampshire property. When there will be a change in this respect I do not feel that I am qualified to say."

Browder in Boston Lashes Parties in Orderly Rally

(Continued from Page 9)

neither the side of reaction nor the progressive side. He takes the middle road. He goes Right, then Left, then Right again. He tries to satisfy everybody and that's why he satisfies nobody. The Democratic party is a house divided."

The **Lemke-Unionists** — "The Union party was born full grown over the radio and held its first convention in a telephone booth. It poses as a party of the common people and is financed by Wall Street. The Detroit radio priest poses as a strong foe of communism and in the same breath advocates the use of bullets instead of ballots to overthrow what he terms a dictatorship. . . . In the extreme lunatic fringe of the Communist party —we have a few foolish Communists, you know—we've never had anybody who talks like the Rev. Mr. Coughlin."

Why He Opposes Landon

"Hearst (William Randolph Hearst says we are supporting Roosevelt," declared Browder. "The reality is that we are hurting Landon. We want to do it and we want to do it a lot more. . . . Landon's bosses are really getting afraid that he's promising too much. That's why they've turned to the 'menace' of communism.

"Why, everyone knows that the Communist party is not yet in a position to be even the slightest threat to capitalism, however much we may regret that fact. We have only a little more than 50,000 members of the party in the entire United States. We will poll perhaps a few hundred thousand votes. We have maybe 1,000,000 sympathizers in the whole country, out of a population of 120-odd million. And now we are called the great issue of 1936!"

Speaking over WAAB last night, the Communist Party candidate said the organized wealth and power of Wall Street has resorted "to the most unbridled democracy and the most unscrupulous maneuvers in an attempt to stampede the country behind their man, Landon."

"They have promised all things to all men—jobs to the unemployed, pensions to the aged, subsidies to the farmers, lower taxes to the middle class, and bigger profits to the rich. It is a campaign based on lies, because the reactionaries have not the slightest intention of carrying out a single one of their promises to the working and farming people.

"When we find the Republican State Convention in Colorado, in the presence of Lanndon's manager, Mr. John D. M. Hamilton, officially endorsing the Townsend Plan, then we know the reactionary men of Wall Street are taking decisive steps to fascism. The demagogy with which they woo the people takes on more and more of a Fascist flavor as the reactionaries strive to capture the elections as the first step in their plan to establish fascism in this country.

No Orders From Moscow

"We Communists in the United States make our own decisions, conduct our own campaigns. We do not receive orders from Moscow.

"We Communists are proud to state that as against Fascism and reaction, we place ourselves unhesitatingly on the side of the forces of progress and democracy. We carry on the glorious traditions of Americanism developed by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Communsm is twentieth-century Americansm, and we Communists are striving to achieve in new conditions the visions of freedom which made up the dreams of the founders of this country."

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CANADA

Boston Common Found Model Of Vast Range Conservation

(Continued from Page 9)

cent of the sheep and lambs, 73 per cent of the wool, and nearly all the mohair.

Modern Water Tender

It supports a livestock industry valued at over $2,000,000,000. It supplies 70 per cent of the feed for 13,000,000 cattle and horses and 26,000,000 sheep and goats in the 11 western states. And besides, it carries over a million head of big game animals, innumerable birds, and other wildlife.

In Boston a man was appointed to water the cattle and drive them into the Cornhill Cemetery at night, and received a fee of 5s. a year. The Taylor Grazing Act set up the Division of Grazing in the Department of the Interior to organize the range into grazing districts and to regulate their use. Other duties are required, such as building up the range and providing water at convenient points.

If the Common were still being pastured, it would probably be grazed down to the roots and badly eroded, just like much of the western lands. In such a case the statesmen of the Province would doubtless reach the present-day solution. They would devise additional restrictions, water would be conserved to revive the grass, bare places would be fenced off until they recuperated, and erosion would be halted.

Early Conservation

We may be sure of this, because in 1634 the digging of sod was prohibited, and the law required the draining of stagnant water and the clearing of brush and wood. Sheep were not allowed to graze at will in the summer, to cut up the surface with their sharp hooves, but must be kept under the hand of a shepherd from May 1 to Oct. 15.

All of these things are done—on a larger scale—on the western range. Vast areas must be closely regulated for a perid of years with a reduced grazing load. Other areas must be closed until they recuperate. Check dams and other obstructions are built to stop erosion. Wells are driven, and watering tanks constructed.

Coincidence

The early Massachusetts stockmen, surveying the lush grass on their 50-acre Common, supporting 70 head of cattle the year round, would be aghast at the barrenness of some of the western range which produces so little forage that more than 10 acres are required to support one steer for a month. They would have grazed fewer cattle also if one half of the Common was good only for winter grazing and the other half for summer, as it is where the big herds run.

Some might say that this is all a most singular coincidence, that over a span of 300 years two laws should be so nearly identical. "I don't think so," says Mr. Carpenter, with his characteristic chuckle, "it just proves that those Bostonians knew what they were doing."

Cruiser Quincy Back From Spain

(Continued from Page 9.)

which took an extra long time to build because of a series of accidents which led to rumors of sabotage. Whatever the truth of these charges, the man-of-war crossed the Atlantic in 5½ days, said to be a record for such a vessel. She averaged 27 knots, almost the speed of the Queen Mary, and Captain Amsden said that they had never "opened her up" to full speed.

In Spain, both rebel and Government forces co-operated with the American officers, they declared. The Government was not so kindly in its treatment of Germans and Italians, explained Captain Amsden.

The Quincy transferred 500 refugees from Spain to other vessels and 500 to Marseilles and Gibraltar. The refugees represented 25 nationalities. The officers declared that they could have handled many more, adding dryly, "When you're a refugee, you don't mind anything. You're willing to stand all the way across the Mediterranean just to get to safety."

Of the half dozen elements in Spain today, the returning Americans explained, the communists are the most conservative.

Fortunately, there are sailors on the Quincy who can speak almost every foreign language, a circumstance which facilitated matters considerably.

Commander Battle, who had charge of the shore expeditions, said that in nine cases out of 10, refugees were rounded up and ready to embark when he arrived on the scene. Calling at various ports, he said, he went ashore with one other officer in a small boat, always unarmed. Many Americans were determined not to evacuate, he declared, but in most cases they were persuaded to alter their decisions.

The officers said that there had been extremely close co-operation between American and British warships. Captain Amsden declared that the British admiral had given him authority to order a British destroyer to France with refugees so that the Quincy could continue picking up those at shore ports.

The return crossing required eight days because of heavy storms. On two successive days, the Quincy's speed did not exceed seven knots an hour.

New Hampshire CCC Offers Jobs for 375

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 5—There are 318 openings in CCC rolls for Granite Staters, of which 29 is the veterans' quota, it was announced here at CCC headquarters.

Applicants are asked to sign for a period of six months but, if, during that period, the applicant obtains a position or has a good reason, he may resign from the corps.

Previous members of the corps who have been out for at least a year are eligible to rejoin at this time.

New England Hills Decked in Gold and Scarlet

Mountain slopes, vales and lake sides from Maine to Connecticut call drivers and hikers out to see autumn color — Forest areas in New Hampshire stand without molestation of timber cutters.

H. Armstrong Roberts

October

Time of Year When Sunlight Is Brightest Is When the Woods of the North Have the Most to Show

And, from a beaker full of richest dyes . . .
Oh, what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings. . . .

Longfellow

While political caravans are setting forth on their final roaring rattle around the country, and the gold content of the franc is lowered, and daylight saving ends, and starting whistles sound for play on a hundred gridirons, the colors have begun to wash down from northern New England in the annual spectacle that brings people hurrying to see, from all over the East, and up from the South, and toward the coast from the West.

Arborists can tell you that the climate and chemistry of the New England soil produces a brightness of foliage unmatched by that of the less rugged lands, and that the mere drying of the meadow grasses, from their summer green to a glinting, silky gold, helps to make the unmatched indigenous beauty.

Return From West

From the western prairies children and grandchildren of the men who sailed in the China trade from the ports of New England, come back in the fall "for the foliage." Experience has taught them that mountains and valleys are the places to see bright painted leaves, and that somewhere, in almost every New England scene, there is a mountain and there is a valley, too.

In the north, where Lafayette National Park winds its pink granite roadway to the vistas from the top of Cadillac, you will say the hills are blue, but they will be clothed now for a handful of days in gold and fire-red and russet. In Connecticut, the Litchfield Hills, more meek and low-rolling than the foothills of the Presidential Range, are something to see for the person who can only spare, say, a part of a Sunday in which to put the world away, exchanging it for a few hours under the beneficence of nature in one of her most striking moods.

Annual Trip

There is a man who lives in southerly New Jersey. He is retired from business now, and he will not travel by train; nor does he ever intend to fight the inexorability of the hour-glass by going up into the air. So that it is a considerable undertaking for him, once he has gone back to his winter home, to turn round and go back by automobile to the deep-roofed summer home in the pines on the shore of Lake Kezar, in Maine; yet he says he would not think of missing his yearly gift to himself, made by seeing the autumn leaves at the peak of their glory.

His chauffeur, who comes from an island out in the sea from Galway—where there is not a leaf or a tree, but only kelp, spread on the rocks, in which to grow potatoes—says he would not miss seeing the leaves either.

"'Tis uplifting they are, afther the noise an' the pushing av the city. 'Tis a funny thing, that such a simple thing as leaves on trees can be so beautiful."

On the Verge

There are as many ways and places to see the leaves in autumn in New England as there are habits of living. Go in an automobile, take along a lunch hamper, climb into the foothills of the White Mountains above Rochester, and ride, and ride, straight into the heart of the hill country; strike into the back country just beyond Centre Ossipee, through Effingham Falls and along a ridge road through a town called Freedom, and you will see the whole of the Presidential Range spread out before you with dazzling splendor with little more warning than the turning of a shallow elbow of soft dirt road.

Or stick by the main highway past Center Ossipee and go around by the lake, "the long way," under the purple shadow of Chocorua, which is fluted now with flame and gold and bronze. On through the Conways, up through Glen, on up the grade into Pinkham Notch, past the huts on the incline where people who take the mountains as a necessary part of life are pausing before resuming stiff climbs; on into Crawford Notch, which is a corridor of scarlet and the burnished filigree that goldsmiths wrought in ancient Toledo before ever there was a thought of strife and ruin.

Over the Trails

You may want to use an automobile only as a means to an end, leaving it to tramp up and up, until you have gone above the timber line; there are scores of hikers' trails, well marked and complete with log cabins and over-night shelters,—not only in the White Mountain area, but over in the Green Mountains, and round about Katahdin in Maine as well.

Every once in a while rumors have arisen that the woods of New England were being spoilt by careless lumbering methods. Lumbering will always go on in New England, but late in the nineteenth century societies were formed to protect the trees, and U. S. Senator John W. Weeks was a leading defender of their beauty. An act was passed by Congress to preserve the forests and to rectify a type of lumbering which not only destroyed beauty but in time dried up rivers and brought ugliness to the valleys as well.

Government to Rescue

Eventually the Government will own 1,000,000 wooded acres in the mountain country of New England. Upward of $5,000,000 have already been spent in the White Mountain National Forest alone, and the mountains are forever protected against being denuded. To be sure, lumbering does go on in the forest, but it is carefully regulated; precious scenic spots have been carefully cherished, and only trees are cut that can be spared or which should be cut, for the good of the whole.

By Moonlight

If you go into the mountains in the autumn, you will probably come to have your favorite Notch. Dixville, Crawford, Pinkham, who can say which one it will be? You may think at the outset that there will be little difference among the Notches, but you will discover differences, if you are susceptible to such things. Dixville is the deepest, the narrowest and steepest of all. The Crawford House, at Bretton Woods, the gateway to Crawford Notch, has belonged to one family for over a half century. Jefferson Notch makes the most beautiful drive in all of New Hampshire, and if you want to see it at its beautiful best, drive through it in the moonlight. It will be cold, these autumn nights, but it will be worth it, when the moon has powdered the scarlet and gold of the trees with an unbelievable silver.

Pinkham Notch was named for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pinkham, who brought their worldly goods to the site on a sled in 1790—the sled drawn by the slightly incredible means of a large white pig.

Known and Unknown Names

Franconia Notch is important not to miss, because the Flume is in it, and the sight of the Flume, framed in the painted leaves of autumn, is a hard thing to describe, but an impossible one not to feel.

And there is Kinsman Notch, of which you may never have heard; but you will have heard of Lost River, and Lost River is in Kinsman Notch. It takes its name from Asa Kinsman, who took up a land grant there at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when he had come up from the South with his wife, and a two-wheeled cart holding all their worldly goods. The Kinsmans landed by mistake at a place called Peeling; the place they were looking for was Landaff. The Kinsmans were disinclined to turn back and go a long distance, in order to reach a place which was, in the end, only nine miles away from them. So they each took ax in hand and, setting forth on hands and knees, hewed a path through the woods and came to Landaff. It was 50 years after that that Lost River was discovered. You, yourself, can discover it all over again, for the spending of a quarter, and it will be money well spent, for it goes into a fund for keeping up the surrounding property.

Rangers for Security

The symbol of New Hampshire is taken from its Great Stone Face, known far and wide as the Old Man of the Mauntains. The State has more than 5000 miles of hiking trails, secondary roads (where you will learn that the horse still exists in the world), and mountains to tempt every choice and capacity. The lookout towers of forest rangers may give you a feeling of comforting oversight, too.

But whether you like to climb or just to move along good roads in an automobile; whether the mountains, painted by the frosts, are an old or a new story to you, whether you are inclined to philosophize or just like to look; there is a whole world of mountain region in New England that is at its best just now, between heaven and earth; it begins to lift in the Connecticut Hills, rises higher in the Berkshires of Massachusetts, and lifts to glory at last in the Green and White Mountain systems of Vermont and New Hampshire, flinging its northernmost challenge to the skies where lofty Katahdin towers over the Pine Tree State.

You may say you have never thought of dropping everything, just to go into the country to see colored leaves.

But you will be glad if you do.

J. M.

Many Back Greenwood Claim His Resignation Aids Lodge

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Little or no interest resulted from Mayor Robert E. Greenwood's statement explaining why he withdrew as an independent candidate for United States Senator against Gov. James M. Curley. In fact, from all appearances, interest in Mr. Greenwood collapsed when he withdrew from the contest.

Yet his major stated reason is at least worthy of comment. The Fitchburg Mayor contended his presence in the race helped rather than hindered Governor Curley, the candidate he wished to defeat. In other words his spirited anti-Curley campaign would be detrimental to Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the only candidate with any possible chance of defeating the Governor.

Lodge Loss Seen

Many political observers believe there may be some truth in Mr. Greenwood's major contention. Those who place any stock in the Greenwood announced theory point out that the Fitchburg Mayor would have conducted so spectacular a campaign against the Governor that he would have attracted the votes of many Republicans who are disappointed that Mr. Lodge has not ripped the Curley record to shreds. These are said to be fairly numerous.

The same observers also contend that a major portion of Mr. Greenwood's 104,000 votes in the Democratic primary will now go to Mr. Lodge, thus strengthening him considerably. Just how they figure the proportion no one seems certain. Of course, many Democrats in the primary would vote against Mr. Curley but cast their ballot for him in the regular election, desiring the election of a Democrat, no matter what his record.

May Vote for O'Brien

At the same time, it is contended any Democrats who still do not wish to vote for Mr. Curley, and yet wish to cast their vote for a Democrat, may vote for Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate. Mr. O'Brien is a lifelong Democrat. He is conceded no chance to win the election, but a vote for him would be a vote against Mr. Curley.

Yet, in some circles, the feeling that Mr. Curley forced Mr. Greenwood to withdraw will not down. Such believers have no tangible proof of their contention Yet they know the Governor's strategy so well that they refuse to be convinced that Mr. Greenwood did not succumb either to a Curley threat or a Curley promise.

* * *

One of the prize stories circulating about the State House has to do with repeat voting. One newspaper reporter recently boasted to a ward worker that his brother recently had changed his residence from one city to another and through some crafty maneuvering could vote in both places on Nov. 3. "That's nothing," retorted the ward worker. "I have a brother only 17 years old and he can vote in 12 different places any time he wants."

This incident would indicate that a thorough investigation might reveal voters registered from vacant lots, empty stores and even cemeteries. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch a short time ago turned the St. Louis political world upside down by such a survey.

One criticism of the present Republican campaign for financial support is that the canvassers are not trained to talk on issues to those from whom they seek contributions. The financial campaign is being conducted by sending canvassers from house to house.

From some voters who wish to obtain information on specific issues comes the complaint that the men either cannot discuss issues at all or they just repeat Republican platitudes. Nothing is more exasperating to persons who want real "red meat" information on why "we need a change" than to have someone recite platitudes.

If the Republicans wish to change the votes of many they contact in their financial canvass, they should send out men trained to a certain extent to debate intelligently with the skeptical ones.

Edgar M. Mills

What's Going On in the Arts

Mounds of Chanu-daro

THE display in the forecourt of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is another of the revelations of ancient cultures which are being brought to light by the patient efforts of archaeologists. Ten years ago the sites were concealed, and the information they held concerning ancient life in the Indus Valley was unknown to man. Gradually, the remains are being unearthed in a mound of Chanhudaro; the debris is carefully examined, for layers are superimposed one on another.

Objects differ greatly in facture and material from stratum to stratum. Paradoxically, an upper layer yields hand-shaped pottery, while its first neighbor below contains wheel-made wares, polychromatic with geometrical designs. This is called the Jhukar period, bearing influences of Assyria and Syria. There are remains of architecture, seal amulets, evidences of basket industry and weaving. The layer beneath discloses the remains of the earlier Harappa culture, which had its burnt brick houses, bathrooms and drains. In the Boston Museum, we may see actual copper and bronze tools and vessels, thickly corroded. Other material evidence of ancient craft and practice is in beadmaking with the use of the stone drill. Toys in abundance reveal that this was a center of manufacture.

Aside from the thrill which comes with encountering the dim past through such clear objects of communication, there is confirmed the heartening conviction that artistry and handicraft are a necessity in the life of man, and that wherever there is manifest a fragment, a shard, an implement of ancient usage, it bears some stamp of current taste.

The handicrafts tell a story of invention, device, of the use in one era of metals, in another of stone; of the knowledge of the potter's wheel at an early stage, and its temporary extinction at a later period. The toys are a revelation of native practice. There are little wagons drawn by oxen, whistles in the shapes of birds. The seal amulets bear in profile the portraits of the urus.

The handling and styles vary. The toys are made of soft clay, shaped and molded and pinched into form, while the seals, carved of steatite, bear firmer contours, the necessarily definitive design of glyptic art. The material limits the handling. Some of the birds are poised in flight and they show such direct observation of nature as is usually noted in ancient art. The potteries bear traits in common with ceramics throughout the world—the practical shaping of the vessel, so that it will hold its contents and still be attractive to the eye; the polychrome decorations; the use of patterns based on line motives, wave, zigzag, the circle, or derived from leafy or floral forms. There are some pottery designs which seem to be inspired by observation of scales of fish, others are imitations of basketry. At one period the pottery is incised; at another painted. The material seems inevitably to elicit constant forms from the imagination of man, and we may see features in common between the potery of this Jhukhar culture and that of early Greece, ancient Mexico or prehistoric China.

There seems to be an inevitable link in ancient art forms between peoples of the world, for all the differences of geography, race and struggle. Time somehow rubs out the lesser deviations which promote hatred and mutual extinction between peoples. There is a great lesson of unity in mankind to be learned from the mounds of the Indus Valley, and from relics of the past yet to be brought to light elsewhere in the world.

D. A.

The Dance—Kinetic Molpai

TED SHAWN'S new composition, "Kinetic Molpai," which will occupy a half hour-of-honor in his program in Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, is a suite of solo and group dances "expressing the universal emotions of mankind in contemplation of four great natural phenomena: Strife, Love, Death and the Things Beyond Death." Its 11 divisions illustrate not only the implications of these emotions but the rhythmic processes which distinguish dance movements from those of daily living.

The opening section, "Strife," in which the group is led by Shawn, has the expected martial rhythms. It is followed by "Oppositions," the oppositional movements depicting the theme. "Solvent," a solo by Shawn, signifies love in its larger, universal sense. "Dynamic Contrasts" is a study in dynamics, the shadings of pianissimo and fortissimo in motion supported by sound. Its meaning, "the recurrent human desire to destroy what natural forces have created." It is danced first by Shawn and a group of four and then by two groups. "Resilience," as its name implies, is a scherzo, the rebound from disturbing problems, using parallelism in geometric design. "Succession" is based on succession movement, through the individual body and through the group. Its choregraphical and musical construction stems from the canon, or the two-part invention. An approximation of unity might be considered its theme.

Shawn's solo, "Unfolding and Folding," treats symbolically of human life from birth, through maturity to the closing chapters. "Dirge" is a funeral march on the heroic scale. "Limbo," a drifting movement by the group, represents a transitional stage. "Surge," in powerful rising and falling movements, like lashing surf, merges into "Apotheosis," a grand affirmation of good. The entire score is by Jess Meeker, composer-accompanist to the group.

In a prefacing talk on this composition, before presenting it at Jacob's Pillow (his training camp at Lee, Mass.) last summer, Mr. Shawn spoke amusingly of how he discovered the ancient Greek word, "Molpê," which he declared was as startlingly new to him as it no doubt was to the audience. It first came to him through that learned newspaper man, Lucien Price, and was further elucidated by a perusal of Gilbert Murray's definition. The essence of its meaning is the yearning for utterance of more than can be expressed in words and music. Because of the universality of human experience, Mr. Shawn believes the ancient Greek mode of movement and thought can be adapted to modern expression, and that because it is at once sacred and poetic and universal, the spectator can find in it his own poem and his own message and thereby participate in that common ritual which was, and is, the Molpê.

M. L.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. With the approach of cooler weather, it is understood that nonstop refueling contests are being staged in many a cellar.
2. Bill, Ball, Bail, Pail, Paid.
3. Padres, Spared, Spader, Rasped, Parsed, Repads, Drapes, Spread.
4. This is not, as many think, a case of changing places with the numerator and the denominator. Just write the fraction six-ninths in figures. Then turn it upside down, and look at it
5. A U, then T, I see. (Authentic.)

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The 'Light' Idea Is the Right Idea
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Many Other Mexican Items
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Commented on by J. T. in Monitor Sept. 29
Domestic Pt. d'Esprit Weave
Ruffled CURTAINS
Made expressly for Paine's
Extra width—45 inches and extra full ruffle—4 inches wide with 3-times fullness. 2 1-6 yards long. Back edges are hemmed and tops are Priscilla headed.
IVORY ECRU WHITE
Very Special $1.50 Pr.
NOTE: Last February in a sale we sold 1775 pairs of these curtains in a few days and had to withdraw the offering as no more goods were obtainable. We now have another lot to sell while stock lasts at this saving price.
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Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross Saturday—Joe Sewell Lauds Work of Joe McCarthy

Eastern Grid Elevens Begin Heavier Going

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The tempo speeds up now with all college football teams headed down the path that spells honor and glory or defeat. Easterners had their fill of gridiron drama over the week end and plunge into heavier going this coming week. From a strictly local Greater Boston angle the schedule bills three games, Brown at Harvard and Rhode Island State at Tufts, Saturday, and Pop Warner's Temple eleven at Boston College on Monday.

Harvard opened Saturday with a display of power against Amherst, rolling up 38 points to 6; but the critics were not greatly impressed. Coach Dick Harlow gave his players only elemental plays for an offense and utilized most of his candidates. The Amherst eleven fought valiantly, but the result was never in question. The coming game with Brown will offer little more than did Amherst and Harvard's strength and weaknesses will not be fully apparent until the following week when the Army marches into the Ivy-clad Stadium.

Boston's best game Saturday was that in which Northeastern went down to defeat at Boston College, 26 to 6. The Huskies were slated to lose, but they lost with prestige. Gil Dobie's first Eagle team was ragged and uncertain. The Eagles were committing first-game errors and Northeastern took advantage. Like Harvard, Boston College was permitted to use only fundamental offensive plays, but their glaring weakness was forward pass defense.

Substitutes Intelligently

To meet the heavier manpower of the Eagles, Al McCoy, Huskie coach, frequently substituted his players and preserved strength intelligently. The Eagles will have to play much better football next Monday than they did Saturday, if they hope to make any sort of showing against Temple. It was the first defeat in two seasons for Northeastern, but it was also the first game out of its own class.

Naturally, having nothing to lose and much to gain, the Huskies threw everything they had in the way of offense at the Eagles. On the ground, the in-town offense stalled against the Dobie eleven, but when they took to the air with laterals and forwards the Eagles were a bewildered lot of players—the linemen failing to charge through to hurry the passer and the secondard slow to cover receivers. Both teams will benefit from this game and had the Huskies the same amount of spring practice and fall practice that B. C. had, the game might have been a toss up.

Down at New Haven the Eli eleven gave Harvard's coaching staff more than a warning. As in the past three years, Ducky Pond has another brilliant offensive machine underway. They smeared Cornell, 23 to 0, but it was done on a brilliant offense rather than straight-away smashing football. The Big Red sophomores handled the Eli fundamental offense, but the varied assortment of passes, spinners and laterals were confusing.

All-New England Honors

Both Dartmouth and Holy Cross came through their second games unscathed and are set for all-New England honors this week end. The Worcester Crusaders got the best workout in hammering out a 21-6 victory against the Providence Friars who punched through the Crusader line in a disturbing manner and helped Coach Eddie Anderson show his players that they are not infallible. The Big Green breezed through a weak Vermont eleven, 56-0, and received little value in return. Just how good Dartmouth is will not be known until they meet Holy Cross.

Yale will go into its second game, with Pennsylvania, a more seasoned and confident team. The Red and Blue has, potentially, one of the strongest teams in the East and needed little other than a display of power to wipe out Lafayette, Saturday, 35—0. If Penn shows a weakness against laterals and forwards it will have a busy afternoon against the Eli.

Other eastern favorites came through without concern, Fordham, Pittsburgh and Princeton disposing of opposition handily. Both Army and Navy won, with the former handling Washington and Lee in a noteworthy manner.

Was It "Stage-Fright"?

Easterners will have a hard time talking down Big Ten football after the manner in which Ohio State drubbed New York University, 60 to 0. Mal Stevens had a well-equipped football team in manpower and on the field two squads looked equal until the game began and then the Violets must have experienced "stage-fright" as the Buckeyes proceeded to show how football should be played.

Columbia opened its season satisfactorily beating Maine, 24-0. Other eastern results saw Boston University beat American International, 40-0; Bowdoin top Mass State, 14-12; Brown eke out a victory 7-6 over a good Rhode Island eleven; Colgate smear Ursinus, 54-0; Middlebury edge Colby, 6-0; New Hampshire defeat Bates, 9-6; Syracuse win from Clarkson, 31-0; Penn State whip Muhlenberg, 45-0; Carnegie Tech lose to Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., 21-7.

Both Northeastern and Boston University leave town this week end, the Huskies going to Springfield and the Terriers meeting Doc Spear's Toledo (Ohio) eleven.

Fifth Contest Play by Play

By the Associated Press

First Inning

Giants—Moore smashed a base hit down the left field on the first pitch for two bases. Bartell hit down the right field line for a double, scoring Moore. Terry fanned, swinging. Ott grounded out on a hopper through the box, Crosetti to Gehrig. Bartell advanced to third. Ripple dropped a base hit in short left, scoring Bartell. Mancuso smashed the first pitch to right for a single, sending Ripple to third. Whitehead slashed a hit between Lazzeri and Gehrig, scoring Ripple. Mancuso stopped at second. Jackson hoisted the first pitch to Di Maggio in left center.

Three runs, five hits, no errors.

Yankees—Crosetti fanned on a called third strike. Ripple made a sensational tumbling catch of Rolfe's line drive to short center. He came up with the ball after a complete somersault. Jackson tossed out Di Maggio.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Second Inning

Giants—Schumacher hoisted the first pitch to Di Maggio in deep center field. Moore popped to Rolfe on the first pitched ball. Bartell fanned, swinging.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Yankees—Gehrig poled a hit down the right field line and raced all the way to third when the ball bounded through Ott's legs. It was a single for Gehrig and an error for Ott. Dickey rolled down the first base line and was tossed out at first, Schumacher to Terry, whose fast relay to Mancuso caught Gehrig at the plate for a double play. Selkirk belted a home run into the right field stands on a three and two pitch. It was his second circuit clout of the series. Powell flied to Ripple.

One run, two hits, one error.

Third Inning

Giants—Terry grounded out on the first pitch, Crosetti to Gehrig. Ott hoisted to Powell in left center. Ripple fanned, with the count three and two.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Yankees—Lazzeri walked. Ruffing walked. Ball two on Crosetti got away from Mancuso for a wild pitch and Lazzeri went to third, while Ruffing advanced to second. Crosetti grounded to Bartell, who threw low to first base, permitting Lazzeri to score and Crosetti to reach base safely. Ruffing stayed at second. Bartell was charged with an error. Rolfe bunted in front of the plate and beat it out for a base hit, filling the bases. Di Maggio fanned. Gehrig fanned. Dickey lifted a high fly to Ott.

One run, one hit, one error.

Fourth Inning

Giants—Mancuso slashed a double down the left field line. Whitehead grounded sharply to the box and Mancuso was caught off second, Ruffing to Crosetti. Whitehead was safe at first. Jackson popped to Crosetti. Schumacher fanned.

No runs, one hit, no errors.

Yankees—Selkirk walked. Powell walked. Lazzeri bunted to Schumacher and Selkirk was forced at third on a neat play, Schumacher to Jackson. Ruffing grounded into a double play, Bartell to Whitehead to Terry.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Fifth Inning

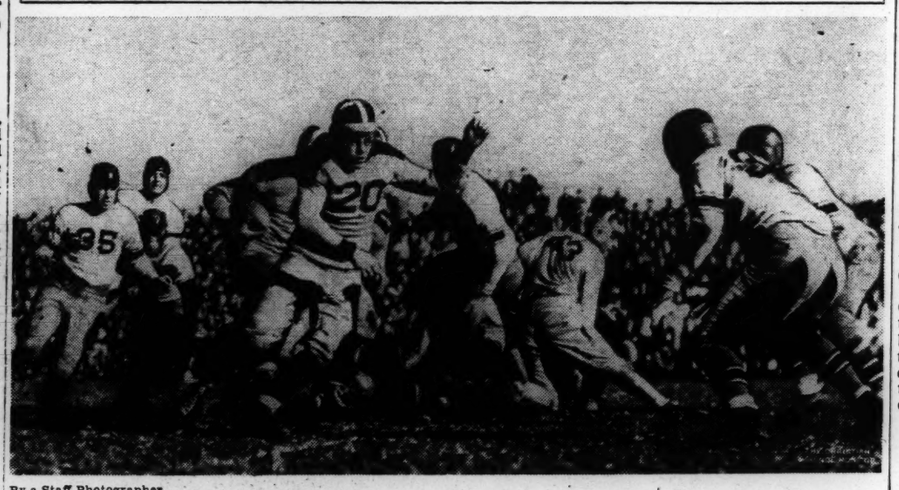
Giants—Moore grounded out on the first pitched ball, Gehrig to Ruffing. Bartell fanned. Terry popped a high foul to Rolfe.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Yankees—Crosetti fanned. Rolfe bunted off the first base line and beat it out for his second straight hit. Di Maggio fanned, swinging, and Rolfe was doubled at second on Mancuso's throw to Whitehead.

No runs, one hit, no errors.

One Version of the Dobie Off-Tackle Slant



By a Staff Photographer

Showing Little Other Than Straight Football Against Northeastern Saturday, the Boston College Eleven, Making Its First Appearance Under the Tutelage of Gil Dobie, Used Different Forms of the Famous Dobie Off-Tackle Power Plays. Above Shows Joe Keaney, Running Guard, Leading the Elusive Ira Jivilikian Across the Line of Scrimmage, With the Northeastern Left Tackle Completely Wiped Out, Along With the End. Keaney Took Care of Ralph Freeman in the Background, but Jim Connolly, in the Foreground, Stopped the Play After a Three-Yard Gain

Boston Riflemen Granted a Charter

The High School of Commerce (Boston) rifle team has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Asociation, the national governing body of the sport of rifle shooting. The club has a charter membership of 23.

The officers are Harris H. Frausel, president; Julius Sadowski, vice-president; William Wolfreys, secretary; Leonard Stevens, treasurer, and Clyde McCray, executive officer. Maj. Michael J. Lannon is the instructor.

The H. S. C. club is one of about 2600 active rifle and pistol shooting clubs affiliated with the N. R. A.

College Football Results

East

Albright 7, West Chester 6.
Allegheny 6, Hiram 0.
Army 28, Washington & Lee 0.
Arnold 19, Hartwick 0.
Boston College 26, Northeastern 6.
Boston 40, American I. C. 0.
Bowdoin 14, Mass. State 12.
Brooklyn 0, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Brown 7, R. I. State 6.
Buffalo 26, Defiance 6.
Catholic 81, Shenandoah 0.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Brooklyn 0.
Colgate 54, Ursinus 0.
Columbia 34, Maine 0.
Cortland 20, Mansfield 2.
Dartmouth 56, Vermont 0.
Dickinson 20, Lehigh 6.
E. Stroudsburg 13, Montclair T. 12.
Fordham 66, Franklin & Marshall 7.
Geneva 25, Slippery Rock 0.
Grove City 15, Clarion 7.
Georgetown 39, Delaware 0.
Harvard 38, Amherst 6.
Hobart 26, Union 0.
Holy Cross 21, Providence 6.
Indiana T. 0, Lockhaven T. 0.
Juniata 6, Gettysburg 2.
La Salle 19, Canisius 14.
Lincoln U. Va. Union 0.
Lock Haven T. 0, Indiana T. 0.
Middlebury 6, Colby 0.
Millersville 9, Bloomsberg 0.
Moravian 26, Susquehanna 16.
Mount Union 27, Westminster 0.
Navy 19, Davidson 6.
New Hampshire 9, Bates 6.
N. Y. Aggies 7, New Paltz T. 2.
Panger 12, Lowell T. S. 0.
Pennsylvania 35, Lafayette 0.
Penn State 45, Muhlenberg 0.
Pittsburgh 34, West Virginia 0.
Princeton 27, Williams 7.
Rensselaer P. I. 14, Alfred 6.
Rochester 34, Oberlin 0.
Rutgers 13, Marietta 0.
St. John's 7, Drexel 0.
St. Lawrence 82, Wagner 0.
St. Thomas 0, St. Bonaventure 0.
Shippensberg 18, Kutztown 0.
Stroudsburg 13, Montclair 12.
Syracuse 31, Clarkson 0.
Trenton 25, Bergen 7.
Trinity 27, Hamilton 0.
Villanova 13, Detroit 6.
Washington 25, American 7.
Washington & Jefferson 20, Bethany 0.
Wesleyan 3, Conn. State 0.
Western Maryland 28, Upsala 6.
Windsor 21, Stroudsburg 0.
Worcester P. I. 0, Coast Guard 0.
Yale 23, Cornell 0.

South

Alabama 32, Clemson 0.
Alcorn 0, Southern 0.
Auburn 0, Tulane 0.
Catawba 25, Newberry 2.
Centenary 10, Baylor 0.
Concord 19, Fairmont 0.
Duke 21, South Carolina 0.
East Tenn T. 2, West Carolina T. 0
Florida 20, Citadel 0.
Georgia 13, Furman 0.
Georgia Tech 58, Sewanee 0.
Hendrix 7, Monticello A. & M. 0.
Howard Payne 21, Trinity 0.
Kentucky 38, Virginia M. I. 0.
King 7, Milligan 0.
Lanier 6, Tongaloo 0.
Louisiana State 6, Texas 6.
Louisville 13, Union 0.
Maryland 6, Virginia P. I. 0.
Mississippi S. C. 35, Howard 0.
Murray 14, Morehead 7.
North Carolina 14, Tennessee 6.
Randolph Macon 26, Guilford 0.
Richmond 0, Roanoke 0.
Schriener 26, S. W. Texas T. 6.
Southern Methodist 61, Texas A. & I. 0.
South Tenn 26, Millsaps 0.
Texas A. & M. 3, Hardin Simmons 0.
Texas Christian 18, Arkansas 14.
Virginia 7, William and Mary 0.
West Kentucky 27, Tennessee Tech 0.
West Texas T. 9, Texas Wesleyan 0.
W. Va. Wes. 26, Davis Elkins 0.
Wofford 37, Piedmont 0.

Japanese Mob Tilden

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Hordes of enthusiastic Japanese tennis fans mobbed Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines when the American professionals arrived in Tokyo today on an oriental exhibition tour. The Americans were rescued from ther admirers by police. Vines and Tildea proceeded down the famous Ginza, Tokyo's Broadway, in triumphal fashion with the capital's geisha girls and department store sales girls showering them with confetti.

Joe McCarthy Is Baseball's Forgotten Man

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—In the burst of enthusiasm over the record-breaking batting accomplishments of the Yankees, of Lou Gehrig's iron-man streak and the rise to fame of young Joe Di Maggio, Joseph Vincent McCarthy might truly be named baseball's Forgotten Man. While his players have accepted the plaudits of vast regular-season and World Series crowds, the stocky Yankee manager has sat quietly in the dugout, arms folded across his broad chest, seldom receiving due recognition for his team's remarkable showing.

Little Joe Sewell, one-time player and coach under McCarthy, was discovered in a front-row box just prior to the start of the fourth World Series game at Yankee Stadium. And although it was "Mac" who actually wrote finish to Sewell's career in the majors, the former third baseman was quick to reply and high in his praise of the current Yankee pilot when approached on the subject.

"Yes, sir, Joe's one of the game's greatest managers," remarked Sewell with emphasis as the Yankees were being put through their paces in infield practice. "He's a lot greater than most people realize. I worked for him, so I ought to know. He's quiet most of the time, and seldom 'pops off' to the press like some of these other big leaguers. But if you want to get the best there is out of any ball player, give him to Joe McCarthy. Joe'll probably never be fully appreciated until after he has gone. It was his leadership and not base hits that put the Yankees where they are today."

Well spoken, Mr. Sewell, well spoken.

The man in the street has said on countless occasions that anyone could manage a powerful ball club. He said that about Miller Huggins. He said it about Connie Mack. And now he is saying it again with Joe McCarthy as his target.

But, unfortunately, this time, the gentleman is wrong. The Yankees were still a powerful unit when Huggins left, but did they keep right on winning pennants? The answer is no, not until McCarthy and his system came along to install that managerial strategy that only a master pilot knows. The previously mentioned remarks of the man on the street serve only to emphasize the popular lack of appreciation of the McCarthy role in the 1936 Yankee Stadium adventure.

Those close to the Yankee situation are in a position to give McCarthy credit for the difference between the club's present position in the World Series and an unsatisfactory second- or third-place berth in the American League standing. The 1936 Yankees are a harmoniously perfect ball club. At the start of the season there were several rusty joints in the machine, but through the ministrations of Joe McCarthy, those damaged parts were oiled before they had developed into damaging asperities.

McCarthy's Daily Business

The losing pitcher must be assured of the club's confidence in him. The winning hurler must be kept keyed to the winning pitch. The slumping batter must be nursed along until bast hits reappear. The inexperienced rookie must be taught, on and off the field. All of these duties come under the head of daily business with McCarthy.

Aside from McCarthy's unmatched ability to handle men on the playing field is his success as a master trader.

During the past most recent off season, he traded Johnny Allen to Cleveland for Monte Pearson. Neither had compiled impressive records in 1935, but Allen, although temperamental almost beyond control, possessed great natural mound ability. Pearson, on the other hand, seemed to lack that aggressive spirit that is so necessary in a winning boxman. The trade put McCarthy "out on a limb."

Pearson's 1936 record with the Yankees speaks for itself. He won 19 games and lost only seven, pitched 15 complete contests and led the New York staff by fanning 118 opposing batters.

Pearson Surprises

Pearson's surprising victory over King Carl Hubbell in the fourth World Series game is considered one of the highlights of the current classic. Few present in the triple-decked Yankee Stadium stands gave Monte more than a very slim chance to survive nine innings against the Giants, who always had played brilliant baseball behind their great left-hander. In fact, Pearson was counted out of the pre-series reckoning because of a mishap sustained during the closing days of the regular campaign.

But Pearson's fourth-game triumph has emphasized the McCarthy strategy. Joe knew he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by sending Monte in against Hubbell. The former Clevelander had rested for more than a week, and figured to give King Carl a better battle than would Ruffing, who had been unsuccessful in his first attempt to stop the left-hander's sensational victory streak. When Pearson won, McCarthy then had Ruffing for the fifth game, with an extra day of rest.

Baseball men around this big city agree that yesterday's victory was the "clincher" for the American Leaguers. Hubbell could not work again, effectively, until the seventh game, and no one is willing to admit that the classic will last beyond the fifth, or possibly the sixth, contest.

Record Division Of Series Spoils To Player Pools

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Yankees and the Giants, and the three teams which trailed them in the first divisions in the American and National leagues this year, will divide some $5000 more than any World Series contenders ever have split before.

The players' pool, 60 per cent of the receipts of the first four games of the series, was boosted this year by two record "gates" to the all-time high of $424,737.18. The previous mark of $419,736.60 was set in 1928 when the Yankees beat the Cardinals. In addition a big slice of the $100,000 received for the right to broadcast the games will be added to the pool so it's quite likely each of the winners will get more than the $6544.76 which the Tigers received last year.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Yankees defeat Giants and Carl Hubbell, 5-2, before record crowd of 66,669 for the third straight World Series victory as Lou Gehrig clouts second homer of series.

CHICAGO—White Sox rout Cubs, 8-2, to take city series in four straight games.

NEW YORK—Casey Stengel dropped as manager of Brooklyn Dodgers.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Archie San Romani outfoots Jack Lovelock by eight yards to win fourth Princeton invitation mile run in 4m. 9s.; Glenn Cunnigham a poor third and Glenn Dawson fourth; Don Lash drops out on first lap because of pulled muscle.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Pam Barton adds United States women's golf title to her British crown by defeating Maureen Orcutt Crews 4 and 3 in 36-hole final.

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania—Hugo Bezdek dropped as director of athletics at Penn State College.

CEDARHURST, N. Y.—New York golfers score 78½ points to win Lesley Cup matches, with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Quebec trailing.

CLEVELAND—International and Canadian-American hockey leagues, leading minor circuits, unite to form single eight-club loop.

World Series Statistics

The Standing

	Won	Lost	Pct
Yankees	3	1	.750
Giants	1	3	.250

First game (at Polo Grounds)

	R	H	E
Yankees	1	7	2
Giants	6	9	1

Ruffing and Dickey; Hubbell and Mancuso.

Second game (at Polo Grounds)

	R	H	E
Yankees	18	17	0
Giants	4	6	1

Gomez, and Dickey; Schumacher, Smith, Coffman, Gabler, Gumbert and Mancuso.

Third Game

New York (A. L.)

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	1	4	5	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Di Maggio, cf	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	3	1	1	4	10	1	0
Dickey, c	2	0	0	0	3	2	0
Selkirk, rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Powell, lf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Hadley, p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Ruffing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malone, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	2	4	8	27	14	0

New York (N. L.)

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bartell, ss	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Terry, 1b	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Ott, rf	4	0	0	2	2	4	0
Ripple, cf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Mancuso, c	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Whitehead, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
Jackson, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
‡Koenig	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitzsimmons, p	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
§Leslie	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
¶Davis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	11	14	24	8	0

*Batted for Hadley in 8th. †Ran for Ruffing in 8th. ‡Batted for Jackson in 9th. §Batted for Fitzsimmons in 9th. ¶Ran for Leslie in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	2
Giants	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in—Gehrig, Ripple, Crosetti. Two-base hit—Di Maggio. Home runs—Gehrig, Ripple. Sacrifices—Bartell, Lazzeri. Double plays—Crosetti and Gehrig; Bartell, Whitehead and Terry. Earned runs—Giants 1, Yankees 2. Left on bases—Giants 9, Yankees 3. First base on balls—Off Fitzsimmons 2 (Dickey, Powell); off Hadley (Jackson). Strikeouts—By Hadley 2 (Fitzsimmons, Ripple); by Malone (Whitehead); by Fitzsimmons 5 (Lazzeri, Crosetti, Selkirk, Powell, Hadley). Hits—Off Hadley, 10 in 8 innings, 1 run; off Malone, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Magerkurth, Summers, Pfirman and Geisel. Time—2h. 1m.

Fourth Game

New York (A. L.)

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	1	2	3	4	1	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	1	2	2	1	2	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	4	2	2	6	7	0	0
Dickey, c	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Powell, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
Selkirk, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Pearson, p	4	0	2	3	1	2	0
Totals	34	5	10	16	27	11	1

New York (N. L.)

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bartell, ss	4	1	1	1	3	4	0
Terry, 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Ott, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ripple, cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Mancuso, c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Whitehead, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
‡Koenig	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Jackson, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	1
Hubbell, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Leslie	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Davis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gabler, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	7	24	13	1

*Batted for Hubbell in 8th. †Ran for Leslie in 8th. ‡Batted for Whitehead in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Giants	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Runs batted in—Selkirk, Rolfe, Gehrig 3, Ripple, Terry, Powell. Two-base hits—Crosetti, Pearson, Gehrig. Home run—Gehrig. Double plays—Bartell, Whitehead and Terry. Earned runs—Giants 2; Yankees 4. Left on bases—Giants 6; Yankees 7. Bases on balls—Pearson 2 (Moore, Terry); Hubbell (Rolfe); Gabler (Selkirk). Strikeouts—Pearson 7 (Bartell, Terry 2, Ott, Mancuso, Moore, Jackson); Hubbell 2 (Dickey, Selkirk. Hits—Off Hubbell, 4 runs, 8 hits in 7 innings; off Gabler, 1 run, 2 hits in 1 inning. Wild pitch—Hubbell. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Summers, Pfirman, Geisel and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 12m.

Leading Players

Batting (regulars)—Powell, Yankees	.462
Runs—Crosetti, Yankees	5
Runs Batted In—Gehrig, Yankees	6
Hits—Crosetti, Yankees	7
Doubles—Crosetti, Di Maggio, Yankees	2
Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees	2
Stolen Base—Powell, Yankees	1
Pitching—Gomez, Pearson and Hadley, Yankees	1-0

Fourth Game Figures

Paid attendance	66,669
Gross receipts	$240,591.00
Players' share	122,701.41
Commissioner's share	124,922.70
Contending clubs' share	141,579.06
Leagues' share	141,579.06

(Figures do not include $100,000 for radio broadcasting rights.)

National Pro Football

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	PC.
Pittsburgh	3	0	1	39	40	.750
Boston	2	0	2	40	23	.500
Philadelphia	1	0	3	13	68	.250
New York	1	0	2	21	20	.333
Brooklyn	1	0	2	27	24	.333

Western Division

Chicago Bears	3	0	0	74	12	1.000
Detroit	1	0	0	39	0	1.000
Green Bay	2	0	1	37	37	.750
Chicago Cards	0	0	3	7	73	.000

Results Oct. 4

New York Giants 7, Boston 0.
Chicago Bears 27, Pittsburgh 9.
Green Bay 24, Chicago Cardinals 0.
Brooklyn 18, Philadelphia 0.

Hockey Teams Arrive

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—British and Welsh women's hockey team arrived today in the liner Queen Mary for a tour of the United States. The British team, captained by Baby Reis, will begin a series at Pittsburgh Wednesday, while the Welsh team, captained by Mildred Knott, will begin another series at Baltimore also on Wednesday.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Boston Traditions

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Orchestral Score

By **Nicolas Slonimsky**

ON THIS page you see a piece of music to be played by several instruments together. It looks quite different from a piano piece or a song.

Piano pieces are written on two staves; a song on three staves; but an instrumental piece is written on many staves—as many staves as there are instruments. Each instrument has a staff all for itself.

A Staff is a strip with five parallel lines on which the notes are printed. When there are several such strips, they are called Staves, not Staffs. And a page with many Staves on it, connected by vertical lines, is called an Orchestral Score, because it is used for a whole orchestra, and shows what each instrument should play.

The man who can read all these notes at once and watch that some instrument does not come in in the wrong place, or on the wrong note, is the Conductor. He conducts the performance of an Orchestral Score and is supposed to hear everything that is going on, following the Orchestral Score. And the man who writes Orchestral Scores and other music, is a Composer.

Nicolas Slonimsky Conducting an Orchestra During One of His European Trips

The Orchestral Score on this page was composed by an Austrian Composer, whose name is Anton von Webern. He composed it so that every instrument would have a chance to play a few notes *SOLO*, which means all alone, so that other instruments would either wait or play very softly. This piece is very short, but it has a number of different instruments. Let us see what they are.

The Metronome

On the very top of the score you see an instrument which looks like a pendulum clock, upside down. It is the Metronome. The pendulum swings, just as in a clock—Tic—Tock—Tic—Tock. There is a little gadget attached to the pendulum that will make it swing slower or faster. The figure 60 that you see next to the Metronome means that there are 60 swings to a minute. And we know that there are 60 seconds in a minute, so every swing will take exactly one second. Every quarter note will then take the time of one swing. The letters M.M. stand for Metronome and Maelzel, the name of the man who invented the Metronome over a hundred years ago.

The first Staff is for the Clarinet. The picture shows what kind of instrument it is. It is like a long and thick reed with keys on it to change the tone. It plays the note *A* very softly. The three P's below the note mean softly, s o f t l y, s o f t l y. (In Italian, when you want to say softly, you say p i a n o, so that's where the P's come from.)

The sign after that, a sort of cone lying on its side, means louder. When the cone is turned the other way it means softer. Then we see the three letters, RIT., which stand for Ritardando, retarding, slower.

TEMPO means back to the time we started from. More P's are coming next—but now we know what they stand for. There is another RIT—we know that, too. But what is that figure 5 in a square? Oh, that is nothing: it merely says that this is the fifth bar from the beginning. Then there is a sign *tr* with a wavy line after it. That means a Trill, like a bird's. The Flat sign by the Trill shows that the trill note must be D Flat, not D natural.

The Trumpet's Turn

On the second Staff we see the picture of a Trumpet. The Trumpet has not much to play, just four notes. It looks as though there were five notes, but one of them is tied over, so it is not played, just held for measure. We see the figure 3 over the last three notes. That means that instead of two Eighth Notes to a Quarter Note, we have here three Eighth Notes to a Quarter Note. They are called Triplets.

The word DOLCE is an Italian words meaning sweet, tender. All our musical signs are in Italian, because Italy is the country from which musicians went to all parts of Europe and America, taught music to all nations and brought their musical signs, or, as they are called, Expression Marks, with them.

On the third Staff we see the picture of a Trombone. It is a big instrument, requiring plenty of breath to blow through it. Its tubes pull out and pull in again, so that it may be stretched out so far that the player has to have long arms to hold it. This instrument is very interesting to watch in the orchestra. It is the only instrument that can grow almost double its size, when the player pulls out the entire tube.

On the fourth Staff we find the Mandolin. It gives out a thin, tinkling sound; its strings are so tight they have to be plucked with an ivory stick.

Next comes the Celesta. It looks like a toy piano, and it gives out sweet metallic tones, very pleasant to listen to.

Then the Harp. It has as many different notes as the piano—from the deep bass to the high treble. The little ciphers that we see placed below the F Sharps on the Harp Staff are Harmonics, clear and soft sounds produced by putting the finger in the middle of the string.

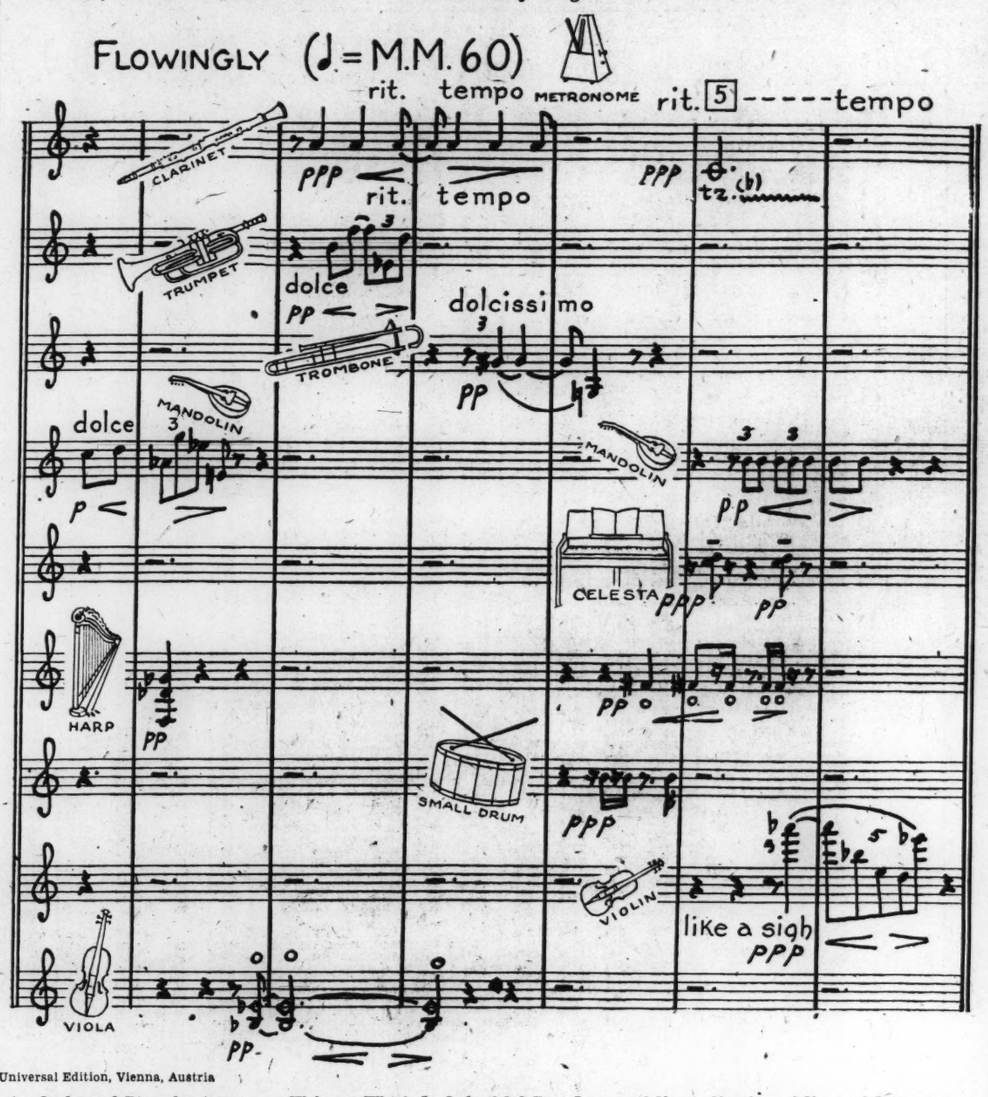
Here Comes the Drum

All the world loves the Drum. In this piece the Drum has not much to play, but what he does play, he plays *SOLO*, that is, all by himself. You can see that when the Drum starts, there is no other instrument playing; there are no notes on any other staff below or above the notes of the Drum.

The Violin comes next. It plays a short tune, "like a sigh." We see the figure 3 marked over the Eighth Note rest and a Quarter Note A Flat, which marks the Triplet. In the last bar of the Violin Staff, we see the figure 5. That means that there are five notes instead of four, so they have to be played a tiny bit faster to get them all in in time.

The last Staff is the Viola Staff. The Viola is a grown-up Violin. It has the same four strings, but these strings sound a Fifth lower than the Violin, so the voice of the Viola sounds deeper than the Violin. The little ciphers are again the Harmonics. Here the lozenge-shaped notes show where to touch the string lightly, and the black notes show where to press the string. The result is that we hear the sound two Octaves higher than the black B Flat.

So this is what an Orchestral Score looks like. In the score on this page all instruments are in the treble clef and they sound exactly as they are written. In a real Conductor's Score, these instruments are written one way but sound quite another. The time-signature is not marked, but we can figure it out easily by counting the number of quarter-notes in each bar. (The answer is ¾.) Also, of course, the pictures of the instruments are our own little invention. But they make the whole thing so much clearer.

(This is the ninth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

Universal Edition, Vienna, Austria

An Orchestral Piece by Anton von Webern, Which Is Only 6 1-3 Bars Long and Uses a Number of Unusual Instruments

Guama and the Golden Vase

By **Janet P. Johl**

GUAMA was an Inca doll. Long ago, when the Inca Kingdom in South America was the most highly civilized land in the world, Guama belonged to a dark-skinned, black-eyed Indian girl, named Huasca.

Guama was a strange looking doll. She was made of homespun cloth that had been dyed tan. Her black hair was braided into two plaits, and her black wool eyes stared out from beneath triangular shaped black eyebrows. Even her nose was odd, for it was a tiny bit of tan cloth sewn right in the middle of her flat face. Her red mouth was small, and could she have opened it, she would have spoken a queer, guttural sounding language, the dialect of the Inca Indians, known as Quichua.

But for all her unusual appearance, Guama had a heart of gold. This was not a rare thing, for in the land of the ancient Incas gold and silver were quite commonplace. The Indians used the beautiful shining metals to decorate their buildings and homes. Gold had no value as money and the Indians only thought it very beautiful and liked its dazzling sheen.

Guama was dressed exactly like Huasca. She wore a black dress, woven from llama wool, and beneath the dress were many bright woolen petticoats. Around her shoulders was wrapt a shawl, or lliclla, which was striped in red and yellow, and held in place on each side by two gold, spoon-shaped pins, called tupus. She wore a necklace of dried berries and teeth stones with earrings to match.

Strange Headgear

Sometimes she wore a round montera, or pancake shaped hat, made of straw, and covered with black wool on the top and scarlet flannel underneath. It looked very much like an inverted salad bowl, with red fruit within. Huasca wore a band of red llama wool wound about her head five times. This signified that she belonged to the nobility.

Guama never thought very much about Huasca's relationship to the Inca, or King. In fact she never thought very much about the Inca Kingdom where she lived. She knew that Cuzco was a lovely city in which to live, with the fine snow crests of the Andes mountains rising above the brown and purple hills. She liked the regular design in which the city streets were laid out, and the way the roads led down into the valley through well-built tunnels and across bridges hung from maguey cables. What she did not know was that the world was some day going to remember the Inca Indians as fine architects and engineers.

Guama took it all as a matter of course, and as she watched the sure footed little beasts of burden, the patient llamas, she little thought that one day in the far distant future she would be carried across the old bridges, to spend her life in a cabinet with dolls from many other distant and strange lands.

The incident that led her away from Inca Land happened long ago when she and Huasca lived in Cuzco in a bell-shaped house, made of a mixture of stones and dirt, with a thatched straw roof. It was a house without windows, but inside, the walls were lined with gold so that it was very bright indeed, even without any sunshine.

A Bell-Shaped House

Huasca, on this particular day, had just finished a delicious dinner of chuña, or frozen potatoes. Huasca had helped her father and mother jump up and down upon the potatoes until they were entirely free of any water, and then she had aided in spreading the potatoes out in the sun to dry, turning them again and again. Frozen potatoes were indeed a treat. Of course, Guama could not enjoy them, with her tightly closed red mouth, but Huasca always took an extra bite or two for her doll, and they were both very happy whenever chuña was served.

As soon as she had finished helping mother, Huasca picked up the doll and went out the low door. Down the neat regular streets she walked until she came to a great terrace on the side of the mountain, where many brown-skinned men were working to create a lovely garden. There were great piles of gold and silver before her, and she saw these artisans fashion exquisite trees and flowers, birds and animals from the shining metals.

"They are building the 'Garden of the Sun,'" whispered Huasca into the tan cloth ear of the doll. "Let's watch them."

A Refuge for Guama

Just then Huasca's father looked up from the golden animal he was designing. He, too, wore the red band of llama wool round about his forehead, but although he was of the nobility he worked as hard as any other Inca Indian.

"Huasca," he called in Quichua. "Put down your doll, and come to help. Idle hands have no place here."

Huasca looked around, carefully, and then she saw a golden vase in a far corner. She ran quickly, her straight black hair flying in the breeze, and gently she placed the doll inside the vase. Then she hurried back to help her father.

She was soon too busy to notice the two workmen who picked up the vase and carried it out of the Garden of the Sun, along with other jars and vases of similar design and beauty. And that was the last time that Guama saw Huasca.

At the end of the day, Huasca found that the vase was gone. When she inquired of the workmen where the vase was, no one could tell her, because there were so many similar vases and ornaments that it would have been next to impossible to discover in which one Guama was lying. Huasca was saddened at losing her doll. The only thing that cheered her was the fact that all the vases had gone to the Inca's palace, and she knew that Guama would be safe.

Guama did not know she was in the palace. The vase stood in a corner as an ornament, and for hundreds of years Guama lay in the bottom of that golden vase. She lay there so long thinking of her happy days with Huasca that she never realized the passage of time, but time in the life of a doll is not important.

One day she was taken from the golden vase and to her amazement found herself looking up into the face of a white-skinned man. She was a little startled for she had never seen a man with white skin before, to say nothing of clear blue eyes, like the sky. She thought him the strangest creature she had ever seen.

"How queer he is," thought Guama to herself.

The man, oddly enough, was thinking the very same thing about the doll. "She is a funny one; I believe they even had dolls," he said to himself.

Guama now sits proudly in a doll cabinet, among many other dolls. Her clothes are not of silk or satin, nor is she very beautiful to look at, but she knows her historical value now, for she has heard the Englishman tell his friends all about her, and she realizes that she has seen things beyond the dreams of any other doll in the cabinet.

"Aiee—Aiee," she whispers to herself. "Those were the days." Then she adds, proudly, "And I, I am of the Incas."

Guama, the Inca Doll

Answers to Treasure Hunt Puzzle

1. Gold. 2. Diamond. 3. Topaz. 4. Opal. 5. Amethyst. 6. Ruby. 7. Tin. 8. Marble. 9. Garnet. 10. Coal.

When the Storks Flew South

EVERY year during August the children of the little village of Geltow on the banks of the broad River Havel, a few miles out of Berlin, keep their eyes open for something they know will surely come. One fine evening last summer, just before sunset, they were rewarded for their patience. Pointing to the sky where a thick cloud was drawing nearer and nearer, they cried, "Ach, die Störche," "Ah, the storks."

These big birds have their own special way of doing things which never varies, and the children knew exactly what to expect. Over the village they flew, coming to rest upon the low roofs of the outlying cottages. As they numbered about 200, and the roofs were small, you can imagine how closely packed they were! But it was only for a few minutes.

About a dozen storks had flown on toward a huge poplar tree just outside the village where they alighted and immediately began to clap their long beaks. As though in answer to a bugle call the birds on the cottage rose with a tremendous whirr and joined their friends on the tree. There was comfortable room for them all after a little adjustment had taken place, and then they proceeded with great care to put their feathers in order after their long journey overland from many parts of Germany.

By the time darkness had descended and the children were all in bed, the storks had finished their toilet and perfect quiet reigned; each bird had tucked its head under its wing, and was peacefully sleeping in preparation for the greater adventure on the following morning.

At daybreak those villagers who were going to work early declared there must have been some signal given, for at the same moment all the birds rose, and in perfect order continued their flight to the sunny South.

It is the older storks who make straight for the big poplar tree, while the younger ones remain on the cottage roofs until summoned.

Coming Of Moonlight

Night with a purple wing
Settles on the lawn
Down by the play-tree swing,
The shafts of light are gone

Now metal fingers
Make silver our bed,
For where the moon lingers
The darkness has fled.

And even the play tree
Standing alone
Waves its arms gaily—
White as a throne.

JOHN RITCHEY

Nippy Follows His Nose

"PAT, pat, pat!" went Nippy's feet as he followed his master, Billy, up the street.

It was early morning. The dew still shone on the grass. The wet on the fallen leaves looked like silver in the sun.

This was Saturday. The first Saturday since school had begun. Billy was on his way to Dan's house. There was to be a ball game on the empty lot next door to Dan's house.

So it was no wonder at all that Nippy's ears stood up in two little, wide-awake points and his tail wagged in a looking-forward way.

"Pat, pat, pat!"

Soon Billy was swinging through the gate in front of Dan's house.

"Whee-e-e!"

Billy's whistle sounded across the garden.

But when his little friend Dan came to the door his face was troubled.

"Fluff is lost!" said Dan. "I cannot find her anywhere."

Fluff was Dan's little yellow kitten.

"I'll help you look for her," said Billy.

Now, Nippy did not quite know what it was all about, but he went into the house behind the two boys.

When they began to pull out chairs and look under the beds, Nippy knew something was wrong. Perhaps it was the ball they were looking for.

"Sniff! Sniff!" Nippy began to run his little black nose along the floor to help, too. He ran into the corners. He peeked behind the doors.

"Pat, pat, pat."

His busy little feet took him into Dan's room.

"Sniff! Sniff!" Where should he look now?

Just then Nippy heard a noise. His ears went up into little points again.

"Meow! Meow!"

Such a very soft, faraway cry, but still a "Meow!"

Nippy quite forgot that he was looking for something the boys had lost.

He followed his little black nose all about the room until he came to Dan's toy box under the window.

"Sniff! Sniff!" He ran his nose along the edge.

"Meow! Meow!" There was pussycat smell as sure as anything. Nippy was sure the toy box had something to do with it.

"Bark! Bark!" he cried, and ran down to find Billy. "Bark! Bark! Bark!"

He ran down to Billy and then ran back toward Dan's room.

"Bark! Bark! Come with me!"

At last Billy and Dan followed him. Nippy ran to the toy box under the window and sniffed again.

"Bark! Bark!" he said, when he could smell pussycat again. "Open the box! Open the box!"

"He's barking at the box," said Billy. "Do you—?"

Billy never asked the rest of his question. As he lifted the lid a soft "Meow!" came from the crack.

"Fluff!" cried Dan as he opened the box wide.

Out popped a ball of yellow. At sight of Nippy it made a jump for the door.

Dan and Billy laughed.

"She was with me when I came to get my ball this morning. She must have jumped in when I wasn't looking," Dan said.

Dan turned to Nippy.

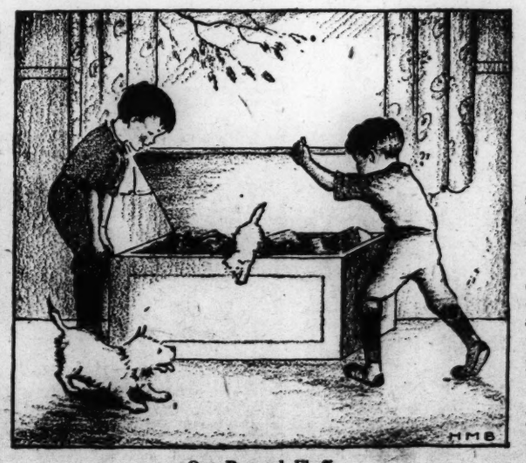
"Thank you, Nippy," he said. "You are a good dog. Now we can go and play ball."

Nippy liked the way Dan patted his head.

"Bark! Bark!"

Nippy just had to say something with his voice. "I always did think my nose was better than my eyes."

Nippy's tail just could not wag fast enough from side to side. So he wagged it in circles as he followed Billy and Dan out to the ball field.



Out Popped Fluff

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Realization Cuts Into Gains; Some Issues at Six-Year Tops

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Still Rise Though Retarded By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Hesitating only momentarily in order to absorb profit-taking, selected stocks today resumed their march into new recovery territory.

With the domestic economic outlook as bright as ever, early offerings were absorbed quite easily. The action of Italy in joining the other currency-cutting countries was seen in banking quarters as another step toward stabilization and was not considered bearish.

The trading pace was fast at the start with the ticker tape falling in arrears for a while. The volume dwindled a bit subsequently and many of the leaders partly re-traced their advance. In the upswing a number of new 6-year tops were established.

Ahead 2 to 3 points near the final hour were Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Paper preferred and Norfolk & Western.

Transfers were around 1,850,000 shares.

Bond Prices Higher

Bonds moved fractionally higher in the listed market today as buying of speculative rail loans continued.

Purchases, while not as heavy as on Saturday, also spread into the industrial and utility lists where moderate improvement was shown.

Other sections of the market were unusually quiet. United States Government obligations moved unevenly with losses to 2-32ds of a point offsetting gains to 1-32d. The foreign list was particularly dull. Soissons 6s lost 20 points or more as other French issues held. Polish issues moved up fractions to a point or so and other bonds stood unchanged or failed to open.

Observers watching for the market effect of Italian devaluation of the lira were kept in the dark as Italy 7s held unchanged and Rome 6½s and Milan 6½s went untraded.

In the domestic division Missouri Pacific 5s, Francisco 4½s, Rock Island 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s advanced ½ point or so. Convertible bonds improved a bit early in the session but failed to continue the trend as stocks turned somewhat uneven.

Walworth 4s stood out with a gain of nearly a point and Abitibi 5s moved ahead a major fraction. International Hydro-Electric 6s edged higher.

Czech Crown Gold Content to Be Cut

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Cabinet Economic Committee decided today to recommend to the full cabinet that the gold content of the crown hereafter be no more than 33.21 milligrams, nor less than 31.21 milligrams.

As the content heretofore has been 31:15 milligrams, the contemplated devaluation is 10.6 to 16 per cent in gold content as, as compared to the 1929 gold content, 25.5 to 30 per cent.

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Cabinet decided unanimously today it was neither necessary nor desirable to devalue the Polish zloty.

(The Polish zloty is quoted in New York at 18.87 cents.)

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices were firm today in the most active session for several months past, following the buying wave in Wall Street last Saturday. International issues showed substantial gains and industrial shares, oils, mining stocks and British funds also moved higher. Scattered profit taking entered the market at the close, but many issues continued in good demand.

Paris—After showing substantial advances. Prices in the Bourse reacted from their best levels near the close. Rentes finished about three francs above Friday's close and Bank of France shares were quoted at 9300 francs compared with 7190 on Sept. 25. Canadian Pacific moved 20 francs high at 276, and Royal Dutch gained 90 francs at 4100.

Liverpool—After selling more than a penny higher, wheat futures reacted on disappointing North American markets and finished unchanged to a half penny above Saturday's close. Cotton futures were quiet, trade and speculative buying met hedging against outside growths, but offerings otherwise were light.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 5, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bos Elevated	67	66½	66½	66½
2.00d	Bos Her-Trav	30	29½	30	30
..	Bos & Me pf	7	7	7	7
..	Bos & Me St A pf	12¾	12½	12¾	12
..	Bos & Me pr pf	35½	35	35½	35¾
..	Copper Range	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	8	8	8	..
..	East Mass R pf	47	46	47	46
..	Eastern SS	13½	13	13½	13
8.00	Edison Elec	164½	164⅜	164½	164
.90a	Employer's Group	22⅜	22	22⅜	22⅜
..	Gilchrist Co	10½	10½	10½	..
..	Hath Bak B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Hath Bak pf	53	53	53	52
..	Isle Royal	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
..	Maine Cent pf	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	36¾
..	Mass Util Assn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
1.00d	Mergenthaler	50½	50	50½	50½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	129¾	129½	129¾	129¾
..	Nor Butte	30	30	30	..
7.00	Old Colony RR	21½	21½	21½	21¾
..	Pocohontas	27	27	27	..
..	Quincy Mining*	60c	55c	60c	55c
..	Qnuincy Mining†	2	2	2	2
1.00a	Reece But H	23	22	23	..
.40	Shawmut Assn	14½	14	14	14
2.00f	Sub Elec 2nd pf	52½	52½	52½	51
4.50a	Torrington	100½	99¼	100½	100
1.00	Am Twis Drill	26	26	26	25
..	Unit Gas	7	7	7	6⅞
4.50a	United Shoe M	89¼	89	89½	89¼
1.50	United Sh M pf	39½	39½	39½	29¼
..	Utah M & T	1	99c	88c	1
..	Warren Bros	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅞

a—Partly extra. d—Paid in 1936. f—Paid on accumulations in 1936. Z—Assessment not paid. †—Assessment paid.

American Airlines, Inc.

American Airlines, Inc., and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 show a net loss after expenses, depreciation, depletion and other deductions, including taxes other than income, of $438,552, according to figures filed with SEC.

The Week in Wall Street, by H. M. Fleming, will appear in tomorrow's editions.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 5	Last Oct. 3
61½	42	Abraham & St (1.80)	62	62	62	61½
118	110¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111⅞
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3f)	63	63	63	..
14½	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅛
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	..
32⅞	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	32⅝	31¾	31¾	31¾
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	76	75¾	76	75½
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	17.	16½	16⅞	17⅛
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
37¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47⅞	46⅝	47½	47½
46	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	47¼	46	46½	46
47	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	47¼	46	46½	46½
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43¼	42	43¼	42⅜
39½	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1f)	40⅜	39½	39½	39½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	235¼	232	232	231
29	23	Allied Mills (½b)	28	27½	27½	27¾
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13½	12¾	12¾	13
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82¼	82	82¼	82
61½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	62⅝	61¼	62⅜	61
5⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
58¾	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	57	57	57	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	106⅛	103	103	103½
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	66½	64	66¼	62½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	45¾	44¾	44¾	45
64½	40	Am Brake SF (1.60)	62½	62¼	62½	62½
138½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	13¼	133¼	133¼	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	124	122½	123	123½
52½	30	Am Car & Fdry	52⅝	52½	52⅝	53¼
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	89½	89¼	89¼	89¼
63	31	Am Chain	62½	62	62	63
105½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
34	29	Am Coal (4)	34	34	34	..
13⅜	7½	Am Colortype	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28¼	27¾	27¾	28¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28½	27¼	27¼	28¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4½	4½	4¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
48½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	48⅞	46¾K	47¾	47¼
41	25	Am & For Pow (6)	41½	39½	39½	40⅜
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	19	18	18½	18⅞
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20¾	20	20	20¼
8⅝	5¼	Am Hide & L	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	30½	36¼	36½	36¼
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48	47¾	47¾	48½
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
13⅜	9⅞	Am International	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
38¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	38
105	66	Am Loco pf	103½	102¾	102¾	105
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	2⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
40	27	Am Metal	40⅝	39⅞	40	39½
14⅜	6½	Am Power & Lt	12½	12⅛	12¼	12¼
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 6 pf (6)	71½	70¾	70¾	70¾
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82¾	82½	82½	82½
28⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛	23
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	157	157	157	..
24	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	31⅜	30¾	30¾	31¼
39⅝	36	Am Safety RazorN (2)	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	37⅞
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
35	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	36¾	35¼	36¾	35
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	85⅝	84⅜	85	84
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	146	146	146	..
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	107
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	60¼	60	60	60
44⅞	20½	Am Stl Fdries	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44½
130	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾)	129	129	129	129
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	26	26	26	26
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	55	55½	55
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobasso (1¶)	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24¼
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	177⅞	177	177	177½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99	98½	98½	98½
106	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100⅞	100⅛	100½	101
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	142	142	142	..
15⅜	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	15
27	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	25¾	25¼	25⅜	25⅞
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3q)	55⅝	55	55	54⅝
2	¾	Am Writ Paper (h)	1½	1	1½	1
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7½	6½	7¼	6⅞
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛
32½	24	Am Zinc pr pf	27	26¾	27	..
41⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	41¼	40½	40¾	40⅝
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap pf (.80)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)	40¾	40¼	40¼	40½
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	120
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108	108
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	6	5	5	6
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	56¼	55	56¼	54¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
22⅛	8⅞	Artloom Corp	17	16⅞	16⅞	17½
108	95	Artloom Corp pf (7g)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
22	12⅝	Asso Dry2Goods	21	20⅜	20¾	20¾
88½	56	Atchison T&SF (2e)	83	81¾	82⅜	82⅜
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104½	104½	104½	104½
44⅜	21⅜	Atl Coas Line	43¾	42½	42½	43
29½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	28⅜	26⅞	27⅞	26⅛
45¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	45⅞	44¼	45⅝	44
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28⅜	28	28¼	28½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	69	68	69	68½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	36	35	35	35¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
62	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	62	61	61	62
26⅜	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	26
40	21	Balt & Ohio pf	40¾	39½	40¾	39¾
3¾	2⅜	Bald Ash (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
49½	41⅜	Bangor & Arro (2½)	45	44⅞	45	45
61¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	61½	61½	61½	61¾
109	82¼	Barker Bros pf	108	108	108	109
22	13¼	Barker Bros	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
19⅝	10¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¾	17⅝	18⅜	17⅞
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111	111	111	111¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23¼	23	23¼	23
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	95	95	95	95
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅝
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	31⅜	30¾	30¾	31½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	24½	23⅝	24½	23⅞
62	48	Best & Co (2¶)	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	60
72⅞	45¾	Beth Steel	72⅞	71⅞	72⅛	72⅜
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅛	18½	19⅛	..
125	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19
29½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	79	78¾	79	78½
113	107¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
101½	77¾	Blumenthal pf	106	104¾	106	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	30⅛	29½	29½	29½
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	45¾	45¼	45¾	45
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	96	96	96	95
45	30	Bon Ami B (2½)	41½	41	41	41¼
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27½	27¼	27½	27⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	80⅞	80¼	80½	80⅜
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
18½	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16	15⅞	16	16
64⅞	43½	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	61⅜	60½	61¼	60⅞
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56½	56¼	56½	56½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50⅞	49½	49½	50½
65¾	45	Brown Shoe (3)	46½	46¼	46½	..
17⅜	8¼	Brunswick Balke	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅞
17⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	17	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
115	107½	Bucyrus E pf (7)	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	98	98	98	100
1⅝	¾	Budd Rets 2pf	..	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
47⅞	11½	Bulova Watch	48½	47	58⅛	47¾
31⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	30	29½	29½	29½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	32	31½	31⅝	30⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17	16¼	17	16
24⅞	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
6⅝	2⅜	But'e Cpp & Zinc	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
25¼	16½	Byers	25	24	24½	24¾
84	54½	Byers pf	82¾	81½	82¾	82
31	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	30¼	30	30¼	30⅝
43¾	20¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39⅞	29⅛	29⅜	29
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	38	37½	37½	37¾
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11	10½	10½	10½
19	10¾	Canada Dry	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	18⅞
60	54	Canada South'n (3)	57	57	57	..
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13½	12½	13	12⅝
52	37	Canadian Mills (2b)	50½	50½	50½	51
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
181	92½	Case Thresh	162½	160¼	161	160½
82	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	80½	81¼	80⅞	81½
32½	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27	26⅜	26½	26⅛
31¾	19	Celotex Co	32	31½	32	31⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf	84⅞	84½	84⅞	84½
35½	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29¾	29½	29½	29½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	45¾	45	45¾	46
9¾	6½	Century Ribbon	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54½	54	54¼	54
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	11⅞	11½	11¾	11½
120½	80½	Certain-Teed pf 7%	124	124	124	..
67½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	66	65¾	66	66
22⅝	10	Champion Paper (1)	22	22	22	22
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	87½	85½	87	85½
69¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	70½	68¾	70⅜	68½
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
12	4	Chi & G W pf (h)	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅞
31¾	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	29½	29	29⅜	29
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4	4	4¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
12⅞	8¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9½	9¼	9½	10⅛
20⅛	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
3	1½	Chi Rk I &P (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅞
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅞
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29½	29¼	29¼	29
36⅞	30¼	Chickasha Cot O	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18½
113	107¾	Childs Company	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
101½	77¾	Chrysler (6½b)	127	125¾	125¾	126⅞
126⅞	85½	Chrysler & Pfuel (2)	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127¾
19⅞	15½	City Ice F pf (6½)	83¾	82½	82½	82
86¾	72⅞	City Ice F pf (6½)	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅜
10⅜	4¾	City Stores	11	11	11	..
111¼	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	111	111	111	..
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	38⅞	38	38	38½
11	6¾	Cleve Graph Br (2)	..	40½	39⅝	40	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	63¼	62½	63	62
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	122	121½	121½	122
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
58⅜	39¼	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	58	56¾	56¾	57
28¾	8½	Colonial Bea Oil	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	..
39⅞	28¼	Colo F&Ir (n)	39⅞	38⅜	38⅜	39½
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
49	23½	Colo F&I pf (h)	36	35¼	35¼	35¼
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	29	29	29	29½
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	35	33	35	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
107⅜	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	108¾	108	108¾	107⅝
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	101	101	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	40⅞	40	40½	40⅝
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	127½	127½	127½	..
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	72⅜	71¼	71⅞	72
118¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
84	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	84⅜	83½	84⅜	84
24¾	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
5½	2	Comwlth & So	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	73¼	72	72¼	73
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34¼	33¾	34⅛	33½
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	22	22	22	22
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	11⅞	10⅞	11½	10⅞
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	71½	71½	71½	71½
4⅝	2	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18½	18¼	18¼	..
7⅛	4½	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1)	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
44¾	27¼	Consol Ed N Y (2)	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43¾
8½	3½	Consol Laundries	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
15½	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¼	7	7¼	7
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (n)	..	⅞	¾	⅞
26¼	18¾	Container (1)	21¼	20¼	20½	20¼
19⅜	10¾	Cont Baking A	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	18⅝
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
102½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	99½	99½	99½	..
87⅛	61½	Cont Can (3)	71	70	70	70¾
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22	21½	21½	..
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39½	39¼	39¼	39½
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
38½	28⅞	Cont Oil (1¶)	34⅝	34	34⅜	34
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	34¾	34	34	34½
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66½	66	66¼	66½
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (3)	71	70½	70¾	70
7⅜	4	Coty	5¾	5⅝	5&	5¾
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36	36	36	36
35⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	34½	33½	33½	34½
84¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	83¼	83¼	83¼	83
54¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf n ww	52	52	52	..
12¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12	11⅜	11¾	12¼
56⅝	28	Crucible Steel	56¾	56⅜	56⅝	56
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	9½	9½	9½	9½
109⅞	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	100	100	100	99
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21	20¾	20⅞	21
110¼	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109⅜	109½	109½	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅛	6½	..
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
90	59	Cushman 7½ (3½)	67	67	67	..
18¼	7Z	Davega St (.30¶)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
89¼	52	Deere & Co	86½	84	86½	85
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	30	30	30
26¼	19½	Deisel G (1¶)	24¾	24½	24⅜	24⅛
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	50¾	49½	50	50
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	22⅜	21¼	22	21½
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	7	6½	6⅞	6½
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	149¾	146	149¾	..
40½	31½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	31¼	30⅛	30

Business and Industry

Activity in Steel Industry Reaches Highest Point in Six Years

Commerce and Finance

Imports Exceed Exports During Half-Year Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported $500,000,000 of foreign capital flowed into the United States during the first half of this year but estimated that this was a decrease under 1935's six-month period.

American exports rose $130,000,000 above the comparable period for 1935, Commerce Department experts estimated. Their figures showed that purchases from other nations shot up more rapidly, leaving a $9,000,000 excess of imports over exports.

Total merchandise exports were placed at $1,154,000,000 and imports at $1,163,000,000.

"Political and financial uncertainties" abroad were described as responsible for the flight of funds from European shores. A smaller movement of short-term funds caused the decrease, said government economists who added that on the other hand long-term transactions—such as investments in American enterprises—increased.

Gold Imports $537,000,000

The inflow of foreign capital was estimated at $496,000,000 or about $124,000,000 less than during the first six months last year.

Reviving international trade, a world-wide improvement in domestic business, and a sharp pickup in tourist spending also were reported in the department's survey of international payments.

Imports of gold totaled $537,000,000, or about two thirds of the inflow during the same months last year.

Americans spent about 10 per cent more on foreign travel than they did during the first half of 1935. Although the survey did not cover the peak tourist months, it showed sight-seeing expenditures of $160,000,000.

Interest From Abroad

During the same period, foreign tourists spent $45,000,000 in the United States.

Improved business conditions in other countries resulted in the payment of $280,000,000 in interest and dividends on American investments abroad, the department reported.

These receipts were partially offset by payments to foreign creditors of $90,000,000, virtually all on long-term investments. Although foreigners hold more than $1,000,000,000 worth of short-term funds in this country, they consist almost entirely of demand deposits which bear no interest, it was explained.

Department economists estimated that immigrants sent about $45,000,000 back to relatives or friends in their parent countries. In addition, Americans sent abroad $14,000,000 in charitable, religious and educational contributions.

The increase in American exports was fairly evenly distributed among the country's chief foreign markets. Purchases by the United Kingdom rose 17 per cent above the first six months of last year, while exports to Canada increased 15 per cent. Larger sales also were reported to Germany, France, Australia and South Africa.

Buying in Chicago Exceptionally Heavy During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Advent of real autumn weather has given added invigoration to Chicago business. Retailers and wholesalers, in reports last week to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce, indicated that buying is exceptionally heavy. Fall clothing and other seasonal needs are in big demand with orders coming from every section of the country.

Mail order houses are also well satisfied with trends. Better industrial pay rolls and more money in rural areas where farmers are enjoying the financial returns on their crops, are benefiting all other lines of business.

Chicago's steel district continues on an even keel, with other local industries also showing heavier production schedules. Employment and wages are slightly up.

In the public utility field, activity is running between 5 and 15 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago.

American Smelting Net $3.01 Share for 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP) — American Smelting and Refining Company, rated the largest enterprise of its kind, with principal plants in western states and Mexico, reports it earned in the first six months of this year $3.01 a share on its common stock after allowing for dividend requirements on preferred shares. That compared with $1.51 in the corresponding period last year.

Net income was reported as $7,807, 528 against $5,062,850 in the first half of 1935.

The company estimated its income and corporate taxes at $2,090,939 against $1,146,355 in the comparable 1935 months. Before this provision, net income amounted to $9,898,467 against $6,209,205.

New York Street Railway President Paid $60,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A salary of $60,000 paid S. W. Huff, president, was reported to the Securities Commission by the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York City.

The report was for 1935. Alfred T. Davison, general counsel of the carrier, received $45,000, and Leslie Sutherland, vice president, $12,000.

American Hide and Leather Co., Boston: Claude Douthit, chairman, $25,465; Carl F. Danner, president, $22,427; Samuel Haight, vice-president, $15,825.

Hartman Tobacco Co., Hartford, Conn.: Maurice Hartman, president, $13,500; Albert Newfield, treasurer, $13,500; Emanuel M. Hartman, employee, $4200.

Listed Stock Values Half Billion Higher In October Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange reports that the total market value of shares listed on the exchange rose $573,135,325 last month. Average price a share of all listed stocks on Oct. 1 was $40.88, compared with $40.56 at the beginning of September.

On Oct. 1 there were 1201 issues listed, aggregating 1,347,954,871 shares, with a total market value of $55,105,218,329. This compares with 1198 issues listed on Sept. 1, aggregating 1,344,364,896 shares and having a total market value of $54,532,083,004.

Aggregate borrowings against collateral by members of the exchange on Oct. 1, were 1.76 per cent of the market value of all listed shares, compared with 1.79 per cent on Sept. 1, a decrease of 0.03 per cent.

Loans on securities to member firms decreased $2,253,340 in September, it was announced by the exchange. The loan total at the end of September was $971,531,244, compared with $973,784,584 at the end of August.

Demand loans on Sept. 30 amounted to $598,851,729, of which $569,497,380 represented net borrowings on collateral from New York banks or trust companies and $29,354,149 loans from private bankers, brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in New York City. At the end of August, demand loans totaled $591,906,169, of which $561,445,320 was from banks or trust companies in New York City and $30,460,849 from others.

Time loans on Sept. 30 were $372,679,515, of which $371,887,515 was borrowed from New York City banks or trust companies and $792,000 from others. At the close of the previous month, time loans aggregated $381,878,415, of which $380,986,415 was from local banks or trust companies and $892,000 from others.

Income From Farm Production Shows 124 P. C. Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—From 1932 to 1935 net income from farm production more than doubled, advancing from $1,758,000,000 to $3,943,000,000, an increase of 124 per cent, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

During the same period, gross farm income rose from $5,211,000 to $7,727,000, a gain of 48.2 per cent.

These figures exclude all income received by farmers from government rental and benefit payments.

In addition to the net income received from farm production, the conference board points out that farm operators derive a substantial supplementary income from work done off their farms. This added revenue, the board explains, is generally overlooked in evaluating the net farm income. In 1935, however, it amounted to approximately $750,000,000, according to the board's estimate.

The chief reason for the rise in net farm income was the increase in the prices of farm products. These always, during periods of depression, decline more rapidly and recover more rapidly than general prices. Part of the advance, however, was attributable to declines in the expense items of taxes, interest and depreciation. Farm taxes decreased from $285,000,000 in 1932 to $271,000,000 in 1935; farm-mortgage interest declined from $291,000,000 to $246,000,000, and depreciation charges dropped from $548,000,000 to $501,000,000.

Cash wages paid by farmers increased during the period, rising from $380,000,000 in 1932 to $402,000,000 in 1935. Rent payments also advanced, increasing from $756,000,000 to $999,000,000.

Armour, Swift Face Law Violation Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two major meat packing companies, Armour and Swift, faced a complaint by Secretary Wallace that they had engaged in "unfair trade practices" in violation of law.

Agricultural department spokesmen said the packing companies had been notified of a hearing in New York City, Nov. 2, on charges of violating the packers and stock yards acts in the New York City area.

Dr. A. W. Miller, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who directs enforcement of the act, said the packers were charged with obtaining the entire meat business of steamship lines at New York because the lines hoped to "fare better in freight business of the packing companies."

A second charge, Dr. Miller said, was that some meat customers of the packers had obtained extended time in paying bills constituting a discrimination against other customers.

Phoenix Securities Corp. Stock Value Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Phoenix Securities Corporation reports that its net asset value on Aug. 31, the end of the fiscal year, was $10,107,665, equal to $130.75 a share on the $3 convertible preferred stock, and, after allowing for such stock at $50 a share, it was $7.49 each for the 833,769 shares of common stock. This compared with $7,041,500 on Aug. 31, 1935, equal, after allowing for the preferred stock at $50 a share, to $3.71 a share for the common stock.

On Feb. 29 last, net asset value was $9,122,299, equal to $6.26 a common share. These figures are before allowances for reserves for taxes on unrealized profits.

In his report to stockholders, Wallace Groves, president, said the net asset value of the common stock had increased 101.9 per cent in the fiscal year.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 74½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel mill operations increased 1½ points last week to 74½ per cent, the highest level reached since May of 1930, according to the magazine Steel.

"Automobile production is on the upswing again and orders for finished material are being booked at new prices," the publication added.

September output of steel ingots placed 1936 production ahead of that for 1930, it continued, and unless unforeseen difficulties arise the lead will be maintained for the rest of the year.

Gain of 38 Per Cent

Estimating September production, the magazine said the nine months' output of steel ingots is 33,395,196 gross tons, 38 per cent greater than the 24,051,412 tons produced in the corresponding period last year.

September pig iron output of 2,729,705 gross tons was a gain of .66 per cent over the 2,711,726 tons produced in August, the magazine said. The nine months' total of 21,617,224 tons represented a 45.2 per cent increase over the 1935 period.

"Deliveries have become more and more a problem recently for sheet producers with their unusually heavy backlogs," the publication continued. "Bar mills, also with orders piled up, are three to four weeks behind on shipments.

Sold Well Ahead

"Flat rolled steel deliveries vary, strip being available in two or three weeks. Cold finished bar producers are booked heavily. The heavy products have been quieter than they were earlier in the year."

In the tin-plate division, virtually all the cold-reduced and hot mills are operating at full capacity and beginning to prepare for the rolling of 1937 plate.

Steel's composite of finished steel quotations, reflecting Oct. 1 price advances, is up 90 cents to $53.90. For the third week, Steel's scrap composite remains at $16.54, although demand is fairly strong.

Operating rates were up in four districts: Pittsburgh one point to 75 per cent; Chicago one to 74; eastern Pennsylvania one half to 49, and Cleveland 1½ to 82. Other districts were unchanged.

Statements of N. Y. Banks Reveal Gains In Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further reports of condition by large New York banks show in general an uptrend in deposits and surplus.

Statements as of Sept. 30 follow:

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, in their Sept. 30 condition statement report total deposits of $59,528,203, compared with $52,157,918 on June 30, and $41,228,461 on Sept. 30, 1935. Total resources amount to $87,460,863, against $79,757,095 three months ago and $66,900,468 a year ago. Capital and surplus of $12,001,413, compare with $11,609,786 on June 30 and $10,839,076 a year ago.

The house reports loans and investments of $17,899,795, against $15,916,119 on June 30; cash of $19,216,321, against $15,467,919, and United States Government securities of $16,528,878, against $13,375,963.

The National City Bank of New York reports, as of Sept. 30, total deposits of $1,705,290,381, compared with $1,730,019,147 on June 30 and $1,599,594,065 on Sept. 30, 1935. Total resources amount to $1,890,946,435, against $1,969,852,055 three months ago and $1,324,654,681 a year ago. The bank's common capital and its surplus are unchanged from three months ago at $77,500,000 and $42,500,000, respectively, while its undivided profits amount to $11,991,340, against $10,805,481. The statement gives effect to the elimination of $50,000,000 of preferred stock which was retired on Aug. 1.

Other items in the bank's report with comparisons for three months and a year ago are: Cash on hand and due from banks $425,618,074, against $482,847,279 and $575,852,238; United States Government obligations $564,098,856, against $622,644,698 and $426,427,216; loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances $548,225,998, against $551,930,592 and $539,761,806.

The report of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, trust company affiliate of the National City, as of Sept. 30, shows total deposits of $82,137,320, and total resources of $107,107,030, compared, respectively, with $82,218,413 and $106,879,740 on June 30 last. The bank's cash on hand and due from banks amounts to $32,089,427, against $30,640,081 on June 30, and its holdings of United States Government obligations to $26,562,064, against $32,896,840.

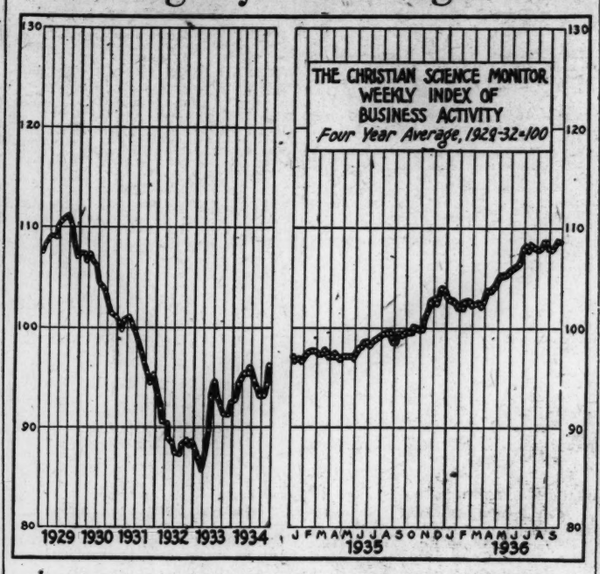
Baltimore & Ohio Road Greatly Reduces Net Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad incurred a net loss of about $860,000 in the first eight months of 1936, compared with a net loss of $3,440,000 in the similar period last year, according to information contained in a notice of the annual meeting to be held on Nov. 16 sent to stockholders. The improvement in traffic on the B. & O. has been constant this year, and if continued will result in a surplus after charges in 1936, according to the statement.

"This result," the report continued, "will be secured after meeting additional charges incident to restoration of rates of pay, new taxes, on account of the unemployment compensation feature of the Federal Social Security Act, effective Jan. 1, 1936, the federal railroad retirement excise tax, effective March 1, 1936, and the balance of suspended charges on account of repair work done under Public Works Administration loans in previous years, all of which will amount to approximately $5,000,000."

Monitor Index Shows Business Off Slightly From High Level



Diverse movements in the adjusted indexes for the three components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity resulted in a slight decline for the combined index. The index registered 108.7 (prel.) on Sept. 26, against 108.9 on Sept. 19, and 99.6 on Sept. 28, 1935.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings for the week ended Sept. 26 totaled 333,561, the highest for this year and the highest since the week ended Nov. 1, 1930, but they are still more than 150,000 cars under the peak of 1929. The increase in the week's figure was seasonal in extent and the adjusted index remained unchanged from the previous week.

The decline in reported electricity production which was contra-seasonal was relatively small and power output for the week was the second largest on record.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City representing the dollar volume of business for the country, though somewhat below the preceding week, showed a slight upturn after allowances had been made for seasonal and intramonthly variations. This third component of the index has been holding fairly steady for several months at the highest level since the spring of 1931.

Reports of other lines indirectly represented in the index were generally satisfactory. The steel industry is benefiting by heavy orders from automobile manufacturers. Several sheet mills are reported behind on current deliveries and a number have orders sufficient to carry them through the year. The present year rate of theoretical capacity is around 75 per cent.

Automobile production, past its low point for the season, increased 7036 cars to a total of 22,800 cars last week, Cram estimates.

Cotton textile sales on Worth Street, New York's wholesale center, during the first part of last week reached spectacular heights despite accompanying price advances. Sales in each of the first two days totaled between 35,000,000 and 50,000,000 yards, which is in excess of a full week's activity at recent rates. Improvement in retail business and expectations of further price advances were regarded as the chief reasons for the sudden burst of activity.

Cool weather favored retail trade during the week, Dun & Bradstreet reports, and sales swung into their full autumn stride, showing gains of 5 to 15 per cent over the week before, and 10 to 18 per cent over a year ago. Wholesale trade, stimulated by retail activity, was the best in three weeks.

Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent in the week ended Sept. 26 to the same level as that of a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base of 1929-32 average as 100.

	Sept. 26,* 1936	Sept. 19, 1936	Sept. 28, 1935
Combined index	108.7	108.9	99.6
Bk debits outside N. Y. C.	97.7	97.6	94.2
Elec. power prod.	130.0	130.6	111.9
Car loadings, misc.	98.4	98.4	92.8

*Preliminary.

Economics in the Campaign

Governor Landon's Tariff Stand—Attack on the Administration's Policy—Has the U. S. Farmer Been 'Sold Down the River'?

(Continued from Page 1)

Of the two categories imports have risen faster than exports. Particularly is this noticeable in 1934-35. That was the year of the drought, when the United States ran short of many commodities in which it had been self-sufficient, wheat, oats, rye, corn, and so forth. I am not concerned here with how much the antecedent scarcity policy had to do with the imports. The point is that the 1934-35 figure of imports advanced so markedly because of the drought and scarcity policy far more than because of the reciprocal trade agreements.

Exports Over Imports

Even so, the fact stands out that American exports of farm products are still greater than American imports of competitive farm products.

In economics, which is fundamentally common sense, the chief lesson of the fable lies in the upturn in both columns. Economists do not share the notion prevailing among narrow nationalists that exports, which leave the country to be consumed in foreign countries, represent a national gain, and imports the reverse. It is the increase in total trade that counts because such an increase represents a gain in national income. Which situation, after all, is preferable, 1932 or 1935? There can be no doubt that the answer is 1935. For the life of me I cannot conclude from the table that "the reciprocal trade program of the present Administration has delayed recovery for our farmers."

In the Minneapolis reference to the Canadian agreement Governor Landon gave the impression that imports of competitive farm products were flooding the country. One gets that impression because of the Governor's illustrations. They were all destined to show how Canadian competition is breaking American farm prices. It so happens, however, that the imports of Canadian farm products have increased in just the same ratio as American farm products to Canada, namely 24 per cent.

The Case of Cheese

Among particular commodities Governor Landon cited cheese. In the agreement a reduction of duty is provided in the American tariff. As Secretary Wallace has revealed, however, the Governor quoted a price during the usual seasonal decline, which comes every spring with increased supplies of milk.

When he spoke, cheese prices had risen far beyond that level. They are quoted today at a full cent a pound higher than in January, when the Canadian agreement came into effect. They are no less than 27 per cent higher than in July, 1935, and 72 per cent higher than in 1932. In fact, they are so high that they deserve a place in the tableaus which young Republicans are preparing to show the effect of hidden taxation (in this case, in the form of tariff) on the cost of living! Cheese imports from Canada, moreover, represent only 1.9 per cent of domestic production, or about the same as during the protectionist 'twenties.

Another "scandalous" import is cattle weighing 700 pounds and over. The Canadian agreement reduced the duty from 3 cents to 2 cents. I find that 2 cents was the tariff imposed by the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, which was the last word in high tariffism till the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930 came along. The duty reduction, therefore, does not strike one as much of a slash.

Moreover, the reduction applied only to a quota that is stipulated at three quarters of 1 per cent of American average annual production. When the quota is filled, the Hawley-Smoot rate applies.

This quota had almost been filled when Governor Landon spoke, and now it is filled. Moreover, the prices he quoted applied mainly to fed cattle, which is not the grade of cattle that is imported in this weight class from Canada. The decline in cattle prices was obviously due to the 1934 drought.

How to Keep Acres Busy

Prices were soon after driven sky high. It was the urban housewife who then felt that she was being "sold down the river." When the farmer began to fatten up cattle to take advantage of high prices, there was a natural recession. Even so, however, the price mentioned by Governor Landon was the low price of the season, and is now $8.65, as compared with his figure of $7.25; and is thus not far from the $9.75 price registered on Jan. 1.

Shutting out all the imports that could be replaced by production in the United States would leave about 50,000,000 acres producing for export. Where are you going to get those acres employed except by such policies as Mr. Hull's?

The way to trade, to repeat Governor Landon's dictum, is to trade. Secretary Hull has to match concessions with concessions. None of the many Republicans who applaud his policy feel that he has sold the "American farmer down the river." Governor Landon apparently believes in the only theory that doesn't make sense—that trade is a one-way affair.

Not only would he close the American market to any competing product; he would actually close it to any product for which the United States could supply substitutes. He wants tariffs on tropical products such as tapioca and sago, which are not produced in the United States, and therefore come in duty free, because they can be made into starches, which might be competitive with corn starch and potato starch! He thinks it scandalous that the United States lets jungle products in free, such as babassu nuts from Brazil! Memory goes back to the Hawley-Smoot days when, amid the grab of logrolling, an argument was advanced that bananas should be kept out of the United States in order to make Americans eat American apples.

New Zealand Acts To Stabilize Price Of Dairy Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The first installment of the Government's policy to make the New Zealand primary producer independent of fluctuations in world prices for exported products is the fixing of a guaranteed price for exported butter and cheese.

From Aug. 1 all dairy produce for export has been bought by the newly organized Primary Products Marketing Department, which will take all responsibility from the ship's side in New Zealand. There are well established private distributing firms in England, which will continue to secure allocations of butter and cheese in line with their former turnover.

They will buy this produce from the state marketing organization in London at the current rates, but so far as the dairy producer is concerned, he will only be interested in the price, free on board in New Zealand, paid to him on the Government's account.

Prices Advance

When the guaranteed price of 117s. 3d. per cwt. for highest grade butter was announced, New Zealand's dairy products were being sold at a higher price in London, but if the realizations of the current season amount to more than the total amount paid to the New Zealand dairy farmer, there is an assurance from the Government that the surplus in the account will be applied in the interests of the dairy industry.

Prime Minister Savage has pointedly refused to state whether the surplus, if any, will be distributed in the form of bonus to all suppliers whose produce has been exported. The following season's guaranteed price will be fixed by a carefully selected committee of experts in dairying production, and the current price represents what the Government describes as a generous interpretation of its promise that the dairy farmer would receive the average of the past eight or ten years' prices. By paying for the produce delivered at ship's side, the Government gives the more efficient dairy factories an opportunity of profiting by economical methods of production.

Minimum Farm Wages

Colsely tied up with the guaranteed price for export is an arrangement under which the dairy farmers' employees also obtain greater security of employmert and wages. After conferring with representatives of the Farmers' Union, Minister of Labor Hubert Armstrong has introduced into the House of Representatives a measure which will fix a minimum wage for adult workers on dairy farms at £3 weekly, reduced to £1 2s. 6d. if board and lodgings are provided. Junior workers must receive 17s. 6d. weekly, with increments of 5s. weekly each year until at the age of 21 they become entitled to the adult minimum. This measure passes on to the farm worker some portion of the benefit expected from stabilization of dairy prices.

Farm Costs Problem

Dairy farmers' opinions regarding the guaranteed price are not unanimous, though the majority accept it as reasonable, particularly as it gives the industry a financial stability it did not formerly enjoy. To the critics the governmental answer is that the scheme will not be seen in its complete form until the completion of legislation, to be passed during the current session of Parliament, authorizing the compulsory readjustment of mortgage liabilities on a new basis of valuation.

Securities Group Elects Officers

DENVER (AP)—D. Leon Harp of San Antonio, Texas, has been chosen president of the National Association of Securities Commissioners.

Other officers named at the close of the organization's two-day convention here include B. Kirk Gunby, DeLand, Fla., secretary, and William B. Gilmore, Lansing, Mich., treasurer.

French Lick Springs, Ind., was selected as the 1937 convention city.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Sept. 26 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the week ended Sept. 26, due to sharp declines in market prices of farm products, principally livestock, fruits and vegetables, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The decline brought the all-commidity index to 81.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the same level as for the corresponding week of a year ago. Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago, the current index shows a decrease of 0.2 per cent.

In addition to the farm products group, foods, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities also declined. Fractional increases were recorded by the hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups. Metals and metal products remained unchanged.

Prices of raw materials declined 1.1 per cent. The average for commodities within the raw materials group is 0.2 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of August.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 26 1936	Sept. 19 1936	Sept. 28 1935	Sept. 29 1934
All commodities	81.0	81.4	81.0	77.2
Farm products	83.1	84.8	80.9	72.8
Foods	82.5	83.1	86.6	76.0
Hides & lea products	95.8	95.4	91.8	84.9
Textile products	70.6	70.5	71.6	70.7
Fuel & Light matls	77.0	76.9	74.5	75.5
Metals & metal prods	85.9	85.9	86.2	85.7
Building materials	86.9	87.0	86.1	85.3
Chemicals & drugs	81.8	81.5	79.3	77.0
Housefurnisgs goods	83.2	83.1	81.7	83.1
Miscellaneous	71.1	71.2	67.2	70.3
Raw materials	81.2	82.1	*	*
Semimfg articles	76.0	76.2	*	*
Finished products	82.0	82.2	*	*
All cmds other than farm products	80.6	80.7	81.0	78.1
All cmds other than farm prds & foods	79.7	79.6	78.2	78.4

*Not computed.

Less Governmental Interference, More Trade, Says Cameron

DETROIT (AP)—William J. Cameron, speaking for the Ford Motor Company, said that the rate of improvement in business is greatest "in precisely those industries that have flung overboard the new political theories of production and management."

"The last great surge forward began a little less than a year ago, after industry was granted what officially was called 'a breathing spell.'" Mr. Cameron said in his weekly broadcast. ". . . Industrial improvement began where political hindrance partly ceased."

Asserting that "jobs are being made by independent industrial effort only," he declared that "the one that most revived other occupations was the automobile industry; it has re-established hundreds of thousands of jobs."

Mr. Cameron said that "money not employed to produce wealth the people need and use has been called 'stage money'—not because it is good money to begin with, but because it plays no part in producing usable wealth to end with. . . . Industry used its surplus to the extent of 27½ billion dollars more than its income Compare that with the eight billions the Government now claims it spent. But industry spent to create the goods, the wealth, of daily life."

The answer to the question of how long improved conditions will continue, Mr. Cameron said, "depends on whether men overfond of bizarre economic theories, men who never successfully managed a business themselves, are allowed to interfere with industry again."

RFC Cuts Interest On Bank Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced a reduction in the interest and dividend rate on preferred stock, debentures and capital notes through which it had advanced money to the various banks following the 1933 bank holiday to 3 per cent as an inducement to these institutions to retire as rapidly as possible these obligations. The reduction as given out by Jesse H. Jones, chairman, is effective Oct. 1.

Of the total subscription by the RFC of $1,294,990,619 to 6853 banks, about 88 per cent has been repaid and the intention is to get the banks to redeem their securities at a more rapid rate.

Study Shows U. S. Cotton Export Hit By Federal Action

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP)—Government interference in the American cotton market seriously disturbs exports from the United States, a world study showed today.

The report of the study was presented at the opening of the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The study was the first of the institute's new work in agricultural planning begun two years ago by the United States delegate, Henry C. Taylor of Des Moines, Iowa.

The report, of more than 400 pages, drew a vivid picture of the decline of American cotton exports, tracing the market back to 1880 when the United States sent from its ports 72 per cent of the world's total exports.

Since then, the report declared, the American shipments have declined to a low point of 56.7 per cent in 1928.

"The price for a product such as cotton, which is an export produce par excellence for the United States, cannot be affected in the domestic market without at the same time provoking a strong reaction in the world cotton market," the report asserted.

"The value of cotton in the United States depends almost equally on the home market and the work market—that is, exports abroad and consumption by the domestic textile industry practically balance each other.

"If one is a factor, the internal cotton trade is then excessively influenced as it was by the Federal Farm Board without a similar influence being brought to bear on the foreign market.

"Then that implies, in fact, encouragement of the home market at the expense of cotton exports with the result—to put it mildly—the farmer has at the same time a few dollars to put in one pocket which he has taken out of the other."

Egypt has profited principally from the American export decline, the report declared.

France-U. S. Trade Boost Seen in Cut In French Tariff

WASHINGTON (AP)—A boost in Franco-American trade was forecast by State Department officials as a result of the French Government's reduction of customs duties on imports.

Even more important to Administration economists, however, was their interpretation of the French move as the first step toward abandonment of France's long-time foreign trade restrictive policies.

One spokesman said France now appears to have aligned herself with the United States and Great Britain behind the principle that a restoration of the flow of foreign commerce depends on the removal of barriers erected by some nations in the form of excessive tariffs, exchange restrictions and quota controls.

The tariff cut was regarded in official quarters as a natural result of the new French internal fiscal situation created the revalution of the franc and the subsequent Franco-British-American monetary accord.

In well-informed circles it was viewed as a move to give France a brake on the rise of domestic prices from devaluation. Officials said the tariff reductions would offset a tendency toward rising prices.

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'Trade Follows Flag' Theory Declared Dangerous Fallacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — With Italy's annexation of Ethiopia and Germany's recent demand for colonies, the whole colonial issue is being re-examined in Europe.

Three reasons are commonly adduced to justify the demand for colonies: it is widely held that colonies provide an outlet for surplus population, offer increased trade and give access to raw materials.

A recent treatise by Mr. Grover Clark, entitled "A Place in the Sun," describes all three of these predicates as "dangerous fallacies."

Yet the German people can hardly be expected to overlook that last year Britain sold to her colonies £44,000,000 worth of goods and bought from them produce valued at £56,000,000. They may also be forgiven for noticing that more than £400,000,000 of British capital has been invested in the dependent Empire.

Door Closed and Bolted

Before the World War colonial trade was free to British and foreigner alike. True, there were import duties for revenue purposes, but no imperial preferences. That was the policy of the "Open Door." With growing tariff barriers throughout the world, however, that door was gradually closed. Today the door is not only closed, but bolted. Mutual preference rules—preference for British goods in the colonies and preference for colonial products in British markets. It puts a powerful premium on British goods.

But even during the heyday of the Open Door, trade statistics show that the scales were generously loaded in favor of the suzerain power—and that trade does follow the flag quite extensively, Mr. Clark to the contrary, notwithstanding.

British citizens, too, have the advantage over their foreign competitors by reason of their familiarity with the official language, the legal system, the usual business practices and connections, often the same currency and the fact that all the territories concerned are in the same "sterling area" enjoying relative exchange stability.

Staffs Are British

In addition, Britain appoints the whole of the administrative and technical staff in every colony. Most of the staff are selected from the home country, and are likely to favor British trade. Their number is estimated at 9500.

Colonies, therefore, provide Britain with a definite, though small, employment outlet for her middle classes.

Then there are colonial government loans raised on the London market and other helps to promote home exports to the colonies. And the whole of the time, whether it is money that is being spent on developing tropical Africa so that millions of black men may buy more from British factories or schemes for further imperial preference with other colonies are being worked out, what is being affected is the entire British trade turnover and, in the final resort, therefore, Britain's standard of living.

As to Raw Materials

Another advantage which Britain derives from her colonies is in the matter of raw materials. These, it is true, are equally accessible to all other nations. Mr. Clark thinks therefore, that this proves the raw materials advantage to be a fallacy. He seems to have forgotten currency. British colonial produce, for instance, cannot be purchased with lire by Italian merchants. But whatever Italy produces in Ethiopia will be obtainable in lire. In addition, if ever there were another League embargo against the Duce, Ethiopian products en route to Italy would not be stopped by the League under Article XVI of the Covenant—not unless Geneva declared a definite blockade. And if Britain were the aggressor, neither could her colonial products be stopped. Here, then, is another colonial advantage in peace time. In war time, its actuality or otherwise depends on naval control of the lines of communications.

The only other head under which colonies can be proved by statistics not to pay is—population settlement. During the last 50 years these show that only 500,000 emigrants have gone to the colonies under the control of European powers, while Europe's population increased by 175,000,000. Britain's dependent empire is mainly in the tropics and is therefore generally unsuitable for white settlement.

Outlook for Unity In A. F. of L. Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

treason," he continued. "The Committee for Industrial Organization will never agree to that. But in behalf of my own union and other organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, I can say that we will give up the Committee for Industrial Organization. We are ready to do that. We are ready to submit to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Some See a Second "If"

Thus Mr. Dubinsky put what labor leaders say as another "if" into his peace proposal by reiterating the demand that the case of the expulsion of the 10 unions from organized labor's ranks be referred to the forthcoming annual convention of the American Federation in Tampa, Fla., with the whole question put before the delegates.

Mr. Zaritsky, in holding out the olive branch, saw "grave danger of brother rising against brother in the American Federation of Labor," if the fight continued. He declared that the enemies of organized labor were hopeful that the workers of America would destroy themselves and their organization in fratricidal war and voiced the hope that this would not come to pass.

Unity at All Costs

"There must be unity in the ranks of organized labor at all costs," he said. "Above all, we call upon the men at the helm of the American Federation of Labor, because of the power and responsibility they possess, not to give vent to emotions and personal feelings, and to use their calm and sober judgment, as we shall try to use it ourselves, to the end that peace may be preserved in the labor movement."

Louis Waldman, chairman of the People's Party, right wing socialist organization, with which both Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky are affiliated, and B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forword, also appealed for peace in organized labor, urging a settlement of the issue between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was one of the organizations expelled from the American Federation because of its stand for the Committee for Industrial Organization, which is conducting a campaign in defiance of the executive council of the federation. Mr. Zaritsky's union, however, is in good standing with the federation, suspension having been withheld on the ground that their officers only, and not the organization, were affiliated with Mr. Lewis' committee.

Green Is Most Pleased

William Green, president of the federation, when told of the peace movement launched at the convention of the cap and millinery repartment of the United Hatters' Union in Pennsylvania, said over the long distance telephone from Washington he was "most happy" to hear of their action. The American Federation of Labor, he said, would do everything in its power to bring about a settlement. Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky "represent the spirit of conciliation," he declared, adding that this was "precisely what is needed in this very deplorable situation."

Mr. Green said he would come to New York on Wednesday to address a joint convention of the Cap and Millinery Workers and the hatters' department of their union, when, he indicated, he would stress his own wish and that of the executive council of the federation for peace.

Victoria Asks Aid Of Scotland Yard Police Organizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Scotland Yard has been asked by the Victorian Government for the loan of a highly qualified officer to report upon the administration of the Victorian police force and make recommendations for its reorganization.

This request follows a series of events which have disturbed the public. Numerous crimes of a serious type have gone undetected in Melbourne for several years, causing the public to question whether a class of desperate character has not slowly gotten the better of the police force.

The climax came recently when the chief of the criminal investigation branch, Supt. John Brophy, was shot and wounded three times by bandits as he was sitting in a motorcar on the outskirts of the city.

So perturbed was the Government over conflicting versions of the affair issued from police headquarters by the chief commissioner, Sir Thomas Blamey, and other officers, that it appointed a royal commission of inquiry. This commission declared that it was not prepared to accept the evidence given before it by Sir Thomas and, within a few days of its finding, he resigned.

No plans have been made for a permanent successor, and it is possible that the Scotland Yard officer to be brought out will be asked to accept the position if he cares to put into effect his own recommendations.

Castle in Latvia To House College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—Latvia has decided to institute an agricultural academy on the premises of the historical castle of Jelgava, 40 miles from here, which was the seat of the Dukes of Courland in the eighteenth century.

The castle was gutted during the World War and has been restored at great expense by the Latvian Department for Preservation of Historical Monuments.

For a long time there was doubt as to what use could be made of the enormous castle situated in a small town. The Cabinet then decided to close the agricultural faculty of the Latvian University in Riga and remove it to Jelgava.

'White Collar' WPA Work On Display in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—"White collar" projects accomplished by 40,000 employees of the women's and professional division of the Works Progress Administration will be displayed at the 71st regiment armory all this week, moving from there to other armories for a series of one-week stops covering two months.

There are 191 projects in the show, including murals by the art section, marionettes from the Federal theater project, books, adult education and work for children accomplished by 12,000 persons in the education section, a scale model from the research group to help city officials in planning, models from librarians, improvements in city records from the clerical unit, and sewing from the women's group in which 9000 persons are earning their own living while making clothing and bedding for other needy. The exhibition will be open afternoons and evenings.

Forest Plans for Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The national forest commission met recently with two major developments in Virginia among topics discussed. One was formal approval of the purchase of the Peaks of Otter to be developed by the National Park Service as an adjunct to the Blue Ridge Parkway. The other was a proposal to purchase additional lands for both the George Washington and the Thomas Jefferson national forests.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

St. Catharines: Hotel Leonard, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Toronto (Third Church): Runnymeade Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 11. Radiocast Station CFRB, 690 kilocycles.

England

Berkshire

Reading: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): The Regent Theater, Castle Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 18

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (First Church): Church Edifice, St. John's Road, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 21

Lancashire

Manchester (First Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Morecambe and Heysham (First Church): Winter Garden, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

London

London (Sixth Church): Wandsworth Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, S. W. 18, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Middlesex

Chiswick: Chiswick Town Hall and Hograth Hall, 7 p. m., Oct. 22.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Cardiff: Cory Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Germany

Berlin (First Church): Marmorsaal, Budapesterstrasse 20, 8 p. m., Oct. 20. In German.

Elbing: Buerger Ressource, 8 p. m., Oct. 22. In German.

Königsberg: Altes Schützenhaus, Schützenstrasse, 8 p. m., Oct. 23. In German.

Magdeberg: Church Building, Kirchstrasse 1, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. Oct. 18.

Stettin: Stettiner Schützenpark, Warsowerstrasse 61, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

United States

California

Bakersfield: Emerson School Auditorium, Sixteenth and K Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Balboa Park (auspices Third Church, San Diego): Organ Amphitheater, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Berkeley (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Gerdena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Women's Progressive Club House, Orchard Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Edifice, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, corner Maplewood, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Redwood City: McKinley Grammar School Auditorium, James and Daune Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

San Francisco (joint lecture): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Sebastopol: Anly Union High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, between C and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 11.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct 16

Sandpoint: Gem Theater, First Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Jerseyville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 16

La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt Avenue School, Ashland, Cossitt, and Madison Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, north of Capitol Building on South Second Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Indiana

Bloomington: Union Building, Indiana University, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 3 p. m. Oct. 11.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, West Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct 16

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Marlboro: Unitarian Church, Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

St. Paul (Second Church): Peoples Church, Pleasant Avenue at Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. on Oct. 11; Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6 13; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc). and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 11, 18 25; **New York City**—First Church of Christ Scientist, Nov. 1. 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Oct. 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 22; Dec. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 18, Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Oct 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Oct. 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

League to Back French Plan For Economic Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 5—French measures reducing restrictions on foreign trade, including the abolition of quotas in various categories of goods, has produced enormous enthusiasm here. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to advocate general relaxation of the economic struggle in the world.

The measures, it is held, far outpass the framework of French domestic concern. They have regarded as part of the policy which the League has been advocating for years and which are to be found on its program this year.

Many Delegates Have Gone

It is regretted that many of the principal delegates have already left Geneva and the debate on the Secretary's report has been closed. Consequently there is a certain doubt whether anything definite can now be done.

Nevertheless, it is hoped that the Economic Commission will make far-reaching recommendations based on devaluation of the franc which is taken to imply virtual stabilization of the principal monies.

Economic Resolutions

What is contemplated is a series of resolutions calling for reduction of tariffs, elimination of undesirable features of the system of clearing arrangements, abandonment of quotas and other restrictions and an inquiry into access to raw materials for all nations.

While the League, urged by France, can thus lead the way, it is recognized that the best method may be negotiations between the countries and perhaps limited conferences.

Not Reviving 1933 Parley

There is no support for resuscitation of the vast 1933 economic conference suspended in London. The presidential election in the United States, it is believed, may influence American action at this juncture.

Closely connected with the problems is that of peace, and attention is directed to the Third Commission on Disarmament, which had not met for four years. Joseph Paul-Boncour, on behalf of France, said that if nothing is done Europe is plainly rushing along the path to destruction. It is for the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference to decide the next step.

Yugoslavia's Resources And Scenes Portrayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Two official volumes packed with information have recently been issued by the Yugoslav Government. The title of "Yugoslavia, An Economic Survey," speaks for itself except that there is also included a brief section on tourism followed by a number of photographs which show the delectabilities of Yugoslavia for the visitor in search of some comparatively untrodden paths to wander along.

The French volume, "La Yougoslavie d'Aujourd'hui," is a more ambitious work.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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A $7.50 REVERSIBLE ALL WOOL BLANKET at the special club offer of $5.85—85c down and 50c a week for ten weeks. Trade Coupons on the Free Dinner Ware with all purchases.
L. C. NUTTER
COURT STREET

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

MAINE

AUBURN
(Continued)

Try
Walton's Ideal Bread
You'll Like Its Richer Flavor
WALTON'S BAKERY
Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

Fairmount Beauty Parlour
567 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
Dial 8969

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

BUY STYLE and FOOT COMFORT
Selby Arch Preserver and Red Cross Shoes for Women
CURRÁN CO. BOOT SHOP
72 MAIN STREET

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LORD BROTHERS
Grocers
RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
204 HAMMOND STREET DIAL 8231

LEWISTON

Expert Hair Cutting and Finger Waving
Remember that your dry, dull, faded hair can be quickly restored to its natural lustre and beauty by our
ROUX SHAMPOO TINT
All Shades From Blondy to Black
at
DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
HELEN V. EMERY, Prop.
Hayes Bldg., 79 Park St. Phone 1666

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

Announcing!
THE OPENING
of our newly enlarged and modernized store. Everything in Apparel and Accessories on the street floor, an unusual convenience which is sure to be appreciated by thousands of women shoppers.
OWEN, MOORE'S
507 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Langley's
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046. 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO MAIN ST Tel. 364 and 365

Get to Know
HAR-MAC Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Sleek, man-tailored lines in
Quality Hats
expressed in felt and velour
HARRY G. EMMONS

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

GLENWOOD
2-in-1 Combination Range
for oil, coal, wood and gas—featuring the new Speedlux burners.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NO. MAIN STREET

M. D. Ross Chevrolet Co.
Cars CHEVROLET Trucks
Sales and Service
Telephone 1133—1134
49 So. Main Street Concord, N. H.

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee-Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINENS
Ye Quaker Shop
Usable linens ornamented with floral designs in simple stickery. Lovely enough for important gifts and not too ambitious for the novice.
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

—Pajamas—
Man Tailored
Tuck Stitched Crepe
Regular and Out Sizes
$1.00 to $1.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.
787 ELM STREET

Personal Christmas Cards
Order now from our new, attractive stock and save 10%—until Nov. 15th.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 722-W

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

SEE NEXT PAGE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Miss MARY CAHILL
Hats of typical Cahill distinction in such materials as velours and fur felts and fur trimmed—
Miss LILI CHATIER
Suggests one of her sheer wools for street wear and one of the fancy crepes or velvets for afternoon wear.
66 HANOVER STREET

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
"Harvest Days"
This week—at Leavitt's—where all New Hampshire gathers for a Style Feast of Super Values.

THE BRODERICK BEAUTY SHOP

The new machineless wave fits the modest purse—making straight locks look attractive.
Zotos $10, Jamal $6.50
66 HANOVER STREET

Watch, Clock and Jewelry *Repairing*
We can save you money, too, if you are buying a new watch
N. GUY RUITER
Street Floor, Bell Building — 922 Elm Street, Phone 3400

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING CLEANING REMODELING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET

Fine Groceries
Vegetables — Meats
Richardson & Robbins Chicken and Puddings

Quality Furniture
S. J. POIRIER
228 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Featuring Whitney Maple

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Distributors of
"CONSOLIDATION CLEAN COAL" and "NEW ENGLAND COKE"
35 Pleasant St. Office opp. P. O.

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
TAYLOR MADE SHOES for Men
We Specialize in Correct Fitting
SHAINES BOOT SHOP
124 Congress Street

Sterling Maid Slips
Satin Charmant
Guaranteed Breakproof Seams
Sizes 34-44
Prices $1.00 to $1.98
79c

Gold Mark Hosiery
S. Edna Thompson
31 Pleasant Street

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
813 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

WHEELER ICE COMPANY
John E. Wheeler, *Prop.*
Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
807 Thames Street Tel. 940

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

KAY'S

For Shoes
158-160 Thames St., Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

Paris Originals
Reproduced at prices
$2 to $12.50
For Smart Hats See

bernard's
172 MATTHEWSON STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

D. Moses & Co.
How About Your VACATION LUGGAGE?
We Are Also Having Special Sales in All Departments.
TELEPHONE 861
916 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
First With Fashions in Lynchburg
TELEPHONE 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

Don't Wait !!
BUY NOW
FUR COATS
At Savings up to 25% Over Later Prices
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32d St.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Always 1000
Smart Hats
for your selection
(Moderately Priced)
RICE'S
(Fashion Corner)
352 GRANBY ST.

W. G. SWARTZ CO., Inc.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
September Sale---Housewares
• COOKING UTENSILS
• HOUSEHOLD GADGETS
• CHINA AND GLASSWARE
• LAMPS • SILVERWARE
Special Low Prices for This Event

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.
ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)
HAIR CARE and BEAUTY

Bensons
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET *Next to Arther Morris* NORFOLK, VA.

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501
NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Our Rug Department is well equipped to take care of your Rug Cleaning. We have had years of experience. We also serge and refringe rugs.
Call us for any cleaning that you will have done.
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

The Peerless Elite Laundry
We can take care of your Family Washing, Curtains, Rugs, and Dry Cleaning.
Call Us to Get Your Next Work
PEERLESS ELITE LAUNDRY
Huntington, W. Va.

Be Exclusive
Wear a Hat from
Jowans'
5.75 to $25.00
532 Tenth Street, Huntington, W. Va.

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH STREET

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
STOP AND SHOP MARKET
Third Avenue and Eighth Street

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1378
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

CALGARY (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

While in Calgary
SHOP with CONFIDENCE at the "BAY"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Good Substantial
FOOTWEAR
so necessary for the colder days is featured at the "Bay."
You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Henry, Graham & Reid Ltd.
FURNITURE, RUGS DRAPERIES
9905 Jasper Avenue

BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
10171-3 101 STREET

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
Let us do that heaviest household task—your washing.
11060 Jasper Ave. Phones 26114 26115

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
LEGAL *and* COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
College Clothes
from the "Bay"
Are casual . . . correct . . . and have plenty of campus personality. See the exciting collection of knitted and tweed togs in the sportswear section! Priced right, too!
Second Floor

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY · TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101

MRS. C. DILNUTT
in Her Sportswear Shop
Now has a new range of attractive knits and tailored dresses for fall. Knits $12.95 to $35.00. Silk dresses $10.95 to $25.00.
MISS E. M. ISBISTER
is showing very smart millinery for all types. Priced from $1.95 up.
TEL. 92 723 283 SMITH STREET
Adjoining the St. Regis

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

M. J. DILGER
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Expert Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs. Official Time Inspector, Canadian National Railways
100 OSBORNE STREET FORT ROUGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
81-83 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2786

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, *Mgr.*
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street E.
Importers of English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Overcoats, Raincoats, Christy's & Moore's London Hats.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

WATCH FOR THE 4 STAR SEPTEMBER EVENTS at ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Fine Stationery For Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment. 2 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1968

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair. 218

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—413 Dundas ..... Fair. 778
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4548
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

OTTAWA

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
FLEXEES
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL GIRDLE AND FOUNDATIONS
$5.00 to $25.00
We carry a full range of boned corsets in front and back lace, inner belts and foundations, brassieres and bandeaus.
You will enjoy our fitting service
OPEN EVENINGS
Rand. 2129 32 Bloor St. W.
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST., W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

S. P. MOTTON FURRIER
Manufacturing, Restyling, Repairing
We invite inspection of our modern equipment, workmanship and quality furs
Lloydbrook 1393 349 Roncesvalles Ave.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 BLOOR ST. W. MI. 5222
ABBEY
Prices $8.50 to $11.00
Fall Fashion Dictates Suedes—See Our Very Large Selection

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

Pictures and FRAMING
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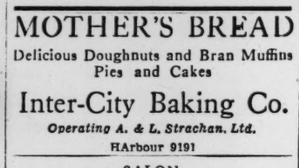

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quotation For Today

HE WHO thinks evil, sees evil; he who thinks good, sees good.
—ANON.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WELL, we start a new week, and with it an easy cryptogram. Several readers still hesitate to try crypts, thinking them too difficult. Remember, each letter is represented throughout by another. Note that single letter "W" just before the last word. That might easily be either A, I, or O. Looking over the two-letter words next we find that three of them start with the letter "P" which indicates another vowel. Note also the combinations of "HG" and "HGO" throughout the message which hint at "TH" and "THE." And in addition to all these hints, it may be stated that today's cryptogram refers to a new contest that has begun with the approach of cooler weather.

XPHG HGO WVVNFWEG FM EFFUON XOWHGON, PH PT LDCONTHFFC HGWH DFDTHFV NOMLOUPDK EFDHOTHT WNO SOPDK THWKOC PD RWDJ W EOUUWN.

2. Letter Changing

THIS is about the time of month that the bills begin to make their appearance in the morning mail. Wouldn't it be fine if we could settle all these in four moves as suggested by a Willoughby, Ohio, reader who shares a change from BILL to PAID. Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Transpositions

THE following is shared by a Seattle, Wash., reader. The spaces are to be filled with words formed from the same 5 letters in each instance. Juggle or transpose the 5 letters as needed to form the words as called for.

Four———worked in an abbey grand
Not one was———from the task at hand.
The first in open air pursued his toil
A———, he, who turned the fruitful soil.
The next, a smith, repaired his broken wheel.
With skillful hands he———the shrieking steel.
The third, a teacher, on his pupils pounced
When Latin, Greek, they———and mispronounced.
The last his quilt———, his needle flies,
Remains his———to patch, and ere he lies
Upon his cheerless bunk its tattered———to mend
And thus his daily chores, and this, my tale, to end.

4. Tricky Fractions

HERE'S a tricky problem with which you can have plenty of fun. What fraction, if you turn it upside down, will have exactly the same value?

5. Phonetic Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is taken from the Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. The two letters below represent, phonetically a nine-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

U T
Backed by proofs and tests replete
I'd say that this was most COMPLETE.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

For an Easy Start

THOUGH it is not always recommended by automobile mechanics, because, they say, the extra gas pulled into the cylinder heads will eventually dilute the motor oil, the writer has for many years continued the practice of racing the motor for one or two seconds before turning off the ignition switch, in stopping the car. This leaves a small quantity of gasoline in the cylinder heads, which catches the spark instantly when the car is started again no matter how cold the motor is or how long the car has been standing.

The saving is not only in time and patience, but the battery is relieved. I have found, if the piston rings are reasonably tight, that there is no appreciable diluting of the cylinder oil.—R. C. H., Hollywood, Calif.

What They Say

Every Auto Owner a King

"The automobile business found the poor man chained to his own dooryard, with no horizon but the border of his own little hamlet; and it has made them the monarch of time and distance."—*Bruce Barton.*

In the Open

"Mussolini is not a man to slip quietly across the Swiss frontier in the disguise of a Swedish botanist."
—*Harold Nicolson, M. P.*

Roots in Solid Granite

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. K. W. Koontz, Cleveland

"Lone Tree," Sherman Hill, Wyoming, Grows Out of Solid Granite. It Is Said That a Railroad Fireman Would Lean Out of His Engine and Pour a Bucketful of Water on It Every Time the Train Passed

Brevities

Providence News-Tribune: According to a news commentator, Landon is laboring in a state of uncertainty. And Farley claims it's the only one he'll carry.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: A Washington curator says her pet frogs try to imitate political orators on the radio. Turn about is fair play.

Boston Herald: If, as they say, the quickest way to lose a pal is to lend him money, this ought to be an era of lasting friendships, anyway.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: If automobile production continues brisk we may eventually have two cars for every filling station.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Neat Place Cards

SO OFTEN people, when entertaining, look for the unusual in place cards. I have developed some unusual ones. I use a small bone button, with two "eyes." This I paste on a place card, using the button for a face; then I fashion quaint little figures. Eyes may be painted in the holes, then a nose and mouth.

Sometimes I make a bridal party—the bride and her attendants. I also make little figures representing foreign countries. Many ideas can be worked out, and the little eyes of the figures seem to move when the card is moved around. These cards are very unusual, and are a source of profit.—Helen J., Norristown, Penna.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Gifts for Everyone

THE guests who carry home prizes or gifts nearly always seem to have had a better time than the others. An inexpensive gift for each guest, instead of one or two higher priced ones, makes each one have such a happy time.

Have as many gifts as guests, and have each gift wrapped so that it looks inviting, but conceals the contents as well as possible. As each guest arrives let him choose what he thinks would be a nice item. Perhaps one who has come early may have a package that a late arriver wished he had, but there's a chance for the late arriver to win the early arriver's away from him for a while during the party, or maybe for keeps.

Although each guest chooses a package, none may be opened, for each remains wrapped and tied as securely as ever. This causes much curiosity, and many of the guests begin to change their minds after speculating as to what might be in his own and his neighbor's packages.

When the games start the guests are informed that scores are going to be kept, and tallies are passed around. They are also informed that whoever wins a game may have his choice of packages (this gives those who have changed their minds a chance to pick the one they think they might like better), and the one winning each successive game has the same opportunity. Thus the gifts get a good juggling and hardly anyone goes home with the gift he originally picked. The more short, peppy games the better, for it gives more an opportunity to choose another's package.

Each game should have a value (all could have the same value); and at the end of the game, and as refreshments are being served, the scores are added and each guest opens the package he's holding at that time. But still he may not keep it, for the one who has the highest score may still choose what he wishes (after looking at the opened gifts). Then the one who has the next highest score chooses next, and so on down the line until each has some prize to keep for all time.—Mrs. E. H. G., Cleveland, Ohio.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

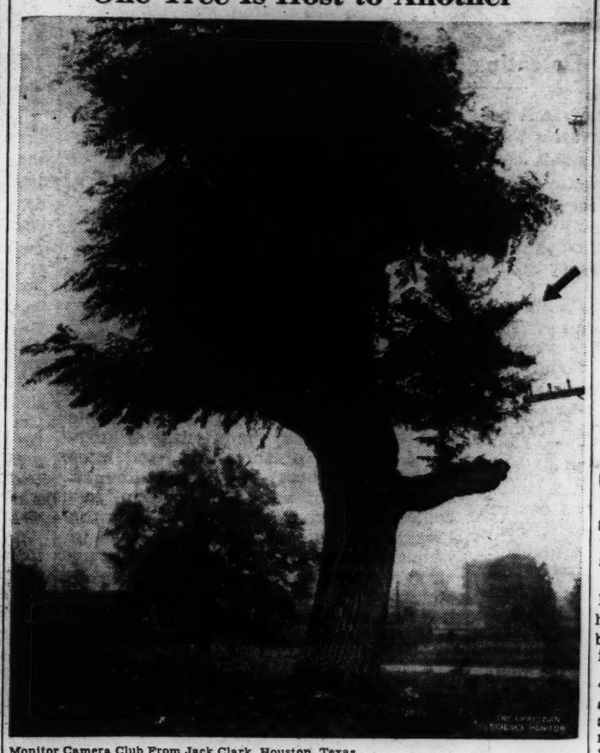
1. Why did John G. Winant resign as a member and chairman of the Social Security Board?
2. What type of support was rejected by President Roosevelt in his campaign speech at Syracuse?
3. Who won the $20,000 prize in the England-to-Johannesburg air race?
4. What residence in England is the customary home of the widows of British monarchs?
5. Are two rivals in a former presidential campaign now supporting Landon?
6. What is significant about the fact that no single failure of a national bank occurred during the past year?
7. When is the San Francisco-Oakland bridge to be formally opened to traffic?
8. How soon does President Roosevelt predict that the United States will have a balanced budget?
9. What two main factors helped to force France off the gold standard?
10. In how many World Series has Lou Gehrig of the Yankees participated?
11. Have transcontinental air rates been reduced in the United States?
12. What per cent of the population of the United States can afford to own homes of $5000 or less?
13. What drastic step has Britain taken to suppress the 24-week-old disorders in Palestine?
14. What site does Dr. Eckener favor as the location of a permanent American terminal for transatlantic dirigible passenger service?
15. What distance did Ab Jenkins travel to establish his one-hour land speed record?
16. Have unemployment figures in the United States been greatly exaggerated?
17. How has Austria repudiated the post-war treaty of St. Germain?
18. Who will become the potential dictator of Spain if the Fascist armies overthrow the Madrid Socialist regime?
19. What is the latest standing in the Literary Digest presidential poll?
20. To what new group has Adolf Hitler extended his compulsory labor service?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

One Tree Is Host to Another



Monitor Camera Club From Jack Clark, Houston, Texas

This Texas Chinaberry Tree Has a Spruce Tree Proudly Jutting From a Lower Limb

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting

Question: We have a board of five members. In voting for members of the board, should it be compulsory for members to vote for five names? Some feel that by voting for only one or two, the result is numerically wrong, since a bylaw says, "Those elected must receive a majority of the votes cast." Others feel that if members know but one or two fitted for the office and should vote for them only, their votes should be counted; otherwise, it would often mean putting down names of those unqualified in order to have the votes counted for those for whom the member really wishes to vote.

Answer: It is not compulsory to vote for the total number of names unless the bylaws so provide. Such a rule is sometimes included in bylaws, apparently to assure an even distribution of votes. This argument, that otherwise the result might not be fair, might be tenable if a plurality elected, since by voting for only one name, a group of members could insure the election of that person.

It does not stand analysis, however, when a majority is necessary. Every ballot on which one or more names is written is counted, in computing the majority, and it would take a majority of that number to elect. This would not affect the result in the case of candidates actually desired by the majority. It would mean simply a smaller total of scattered votes. Names added at random to fill out the ballot would not be likely to have a majority.

If there is a rule in the bylaws requiring the ballot to have five names, and it is desired to eliminate this provision, it may be done by amending the bylaws to strike out the words relating to that requirement, whether part of a paragraph or part of a sentence.

In Lighter Vein

All Imaginary

The scene is laid at a local military school. A cadet is being examined by a government inspector. The following conversation takes place:

Inspector: "Now, suppose an imaginary enemy were firing imaginary bullets at you from behind that imaginary hill yonder. What would you do?"

Cadet: "Why, sir, I'd lie down right here."

Inspector: "What! In this open space?"

Cadet: "Why no, sir. Behind this imaginary rock."—*Log.*

Butter

Old Lady (to driver of steamroller): "Have you seen a packet of butter, my man?"

Driver (scratching his head): "Well, come to think of it, mum, I did feel a bit of a bump up yonder."
—*Tit-Bits.*

—Life

"Funny—this one smells like bay rum."

Fair Enough

"What do you give for blank verse?" asked the poet.

"Blank checks," the editor replied.

Amateur Hour

"I admire that tenor!"

"I thought he had a poor voice."

"Yes, but think of his courage."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Forget Self

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

ONE day a teacher noticed that one of her pupils appeared very sad; so she walked by this girl's desk and quietly asked her to remain for a few minutes after school.

When all the other pupils had left, the teacher called this girl to her desk. "Mary, something is troubling you. Could you tell me about it?"

The tears came, and Mary said, "Oh, I am so unhappy and discouraged. My home life is so miserable. No one seems to understand me. I am the oldest child and the little children annoy me so! Nothing seems right."

It happened that this teacher had been the oldest sister in a large family, and cared for and loved her little sisters and brothers so much that her father had called her, "Little Mama."

The teacher had an understanding heart, and she said, "Mary, the next time you feel blue and discouraged, look about you and see if you can do some little act of kindness for someone—for your mother or father or the children, or for someone outside the home circle. When we can forget ourselves and can give kindness and thoughtfulness to others, then joy comes to us."

Mary was graduated from this school; and a few years afterward she came back to the school to see this teacher and to thank her for her kindly advice. She said that no sooner had she begun to do little kindly acts for those about her than her whole life was changed—the family life as well.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. To be free to reply as a private citizen to Governor Landon's criticism of social security legislation.
2. Communistic support.
3. C. W. A. Scott and his co-pilot Giles Guthrie.
4. Marlborough House.
5. Yes; Alfred E. Smith and Herbert Hoover, rivals in the 1928 campaign.
6. For the first time in 55 years the United States completed a full year in which there had been no national bank failure.
7. Nov. 12.
8. Within a year or two.
9. A budget deficit which had increased year after year, and the sharp increase in wholesale and retail prices.
10. The present series makes his fifth.
11. Yes; the TWA has reduced its New York-Los Angeles fare to $118.95, compared with the former rate of $160.
12. 70.42 per cent.
13. Britain has decreed martial law for Palestine to end the conflict between Jews and Arabs.
14. Baltimore.
15. 170.9997 miles.
16. Yes; U. S. Chamber of Commerce says that private employment has increased steadily and that 7,000,000 had been put back to work since the low point of the depression.
17. By calling 8000 youths to the colors for a period of compulsory military service.
18. General Francisco Franco, commander-in-chief of the Spanish fascist armies.
19. Landon leads by less than 3 to 2.
20. A recent decree calls for young women.

Odds and Ends

International Mouse

Mickey Mouse is known in Japan as Miki Kuchi, in France as Michel Souris, in Spain as Miguel Ratoncito, and in Germany as Micky Maus.

Fame

At 7, Shirley Temple is the youngest person ever to be listed in Who's Who. Nineteen lines are devoted to her brief career.

Cheap Enough

The average extra cost of hauling the increasingly popular trailer is about a quarter of a cent a mile.

For the Scrapbook

Minding One's Own Business

Be no busybodies: meddle not with other folks' matter but when in conscience and duty prest; for it procures trouble and ill manners, and is very unseemly to wise men.—*Penn.*

Benediction

The great benediction of trouble seems to be in the larger views one gets of what is permanent, eternal, and most worth living for.—*Henry Drummond.*

Friendship

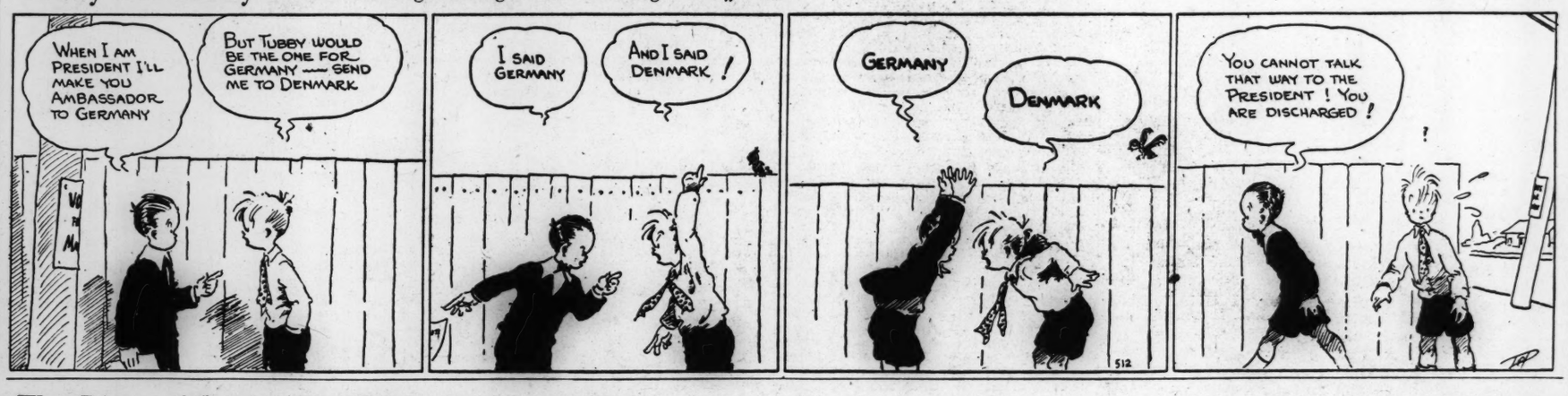
Friendship must be accompanied with virtue, and always lodged in great and generous minds.—*Trap.*

Duty

Duty is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence.—*W. E. Gladstone.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Slight Disagreement Among the Officials*

By LE PELLEY


WHEN I AM PRESIDENT I'LL MAKE YOU AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY
BUT TUBBY WOULD BE THE ONE FOR GERMANY — SEND ME TO DENMARK
I SAID GERMANY
AND I SAID DENMARK!
GERMANY
DENMARK
YOU CANNOT TALK THAT WAY TO THE PRESIDENT! YOU ARE DISCHARGED!
512

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Lecture Postponed*

By CARMACK

Who do you suppose came trotting across our lawn today? The cat-chasing dog!
I hurridly looked about to see if Sponge and Buzzy were around but saw no sign of them—
So I wiggled my tail and invited him to stop a moment—Told him I had something I wanted to talk to him about—
And I got all set to give him a lecture on the foolishness of chasing cats—
But would you believe it—Just at that moment Buzzy bounced out from behind a bushy evergreen and began playing with his tail!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defeating Violence

HAS Spain been a warning? Is it becoming clear to other peoples what violence "hath done for this delicious land"? Whatever fascistic forces gain for themselves by inserting an army rebellion's bloody parenthesis into Spain's democratic history, they risk losing more for fascism's cause on the broader battlefield of world opinion.

In fact, on two fronts this week end, the forces of world fascism have suffered reverses. In Paris, a Fascist counter-demonstration against a Communist meeting was broken up by the police. In London the police prevented Sir Oswald Mosley's followers from parading through the Jewish quarters of the East End and meetings had to be postponed. The parade already had provoked anti-fascist rioting which threatened to get beyond control. Naturally in both cities the fascists complain of discrimination, and, in the short view, events might seem to justify their complaint. But in each city the authorities responsible for the maintenance of order were responsible to the people as a whole and not, as they would have been in a Fascist or Communist dictatorship, responsible merely to themselves.

In their present forms both the French and British systems of government make available the opportunity to redress grievances of any and all parties that can persuade public opinion of the justice of their claims. In the forms which those governments might take after a period of violence, this democratic function would almost certainly be abridged, whether that violence were induced by Fascist or Communist extremists.

In Spain the wave of violence set rolling by the rebellion of privileged sections of society—the army, the church and certain propertied people—against constitutional government most likely will prove a setback for democracy in that country no matter which side now wins. Authority acquired by violence can be maintained only by violence. Even when authority is merely defended by violence, the period of readjustment between rebellion and stability is likely to contain elements of dictatorship.

Thus in taking measures to prevent violence from overflowing in two great European cities, the authorities have acted in the best interests of the peoples and of the principle of democratic government. It is well known that the French fascists who first demanded the privilege of holding a meeting of their own, and later attempted to break up the Communist meeting, are of the same powerful undemocratic groups disbanded by the French Government after an election in which the French people clearly called for strong measures to save France from dictatorship. In Britain the Mosley group has been as openly threatening to democratic institutions as are Fascists in other countries.

As long as dissenters attacked representative institutions with the power of persuasion and by appeals to reason, democratic governments could ill afford to deny them the exercise of prerogatives which under representative systems must be sacred to all. But they can too easily use public outbreaks as chances to seize and retain power by the force of arms. So authorities in democratic states are well advised to prevent the outbreak of any violence which may serve as an excuse for action *before* persuasion, and for the exercise of the armed will of a minority against that law to which the majority looks for its protection.

A More Workable Insurance

ONE feature of the Social Security Act that has come in for general criticism, and without a serious defense by the Roosevelt Administration, is the enormous size of the reserve fund that will be accumulated for old-age insurance if present tax rates and benefit schedules are adhered to.

Obviously it behooves those who criticize, and this newspaper is one of the critics, to help explore the possibilities of a constructive and workable substitute. There *are* some alternative possibilities.

One, and the most conservative, would be to repeal the old-age insurance sections of the act and rely entirely and permanently on the old-age pensions provisions. That situation may possibly come about if the pay-roll tax collection system should be held unconstitutional.

To rely solely on pensions, paid out of general taxation to the aged needy, would be in accord with the practice in Denmark, New Zealand, Australia and Uruguay, pioneers in such security. It might be less expensive, since pensions would be paid only to those in need.

This very factor is an objection, though, for most workers undoubtedly would rather contribute to their own retirement if thereby they can receive the payments as a matter of right. Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands proceed on this basis. France and Great Britain found it desirable to supplement or in part displace general pension systems with contributory insurance for as large groups as possible. That is what President Roosevelt's special committee recommended—pensions at first; insurance later.

But Congress, at the Treasury's recommendations, practically doubled the size of the taxes for this purpose, and consequently the reserves. This in order to avoid having a deficit to meet by taxation when heaviest drains begin to be made on the fund about 1980. Now it is seen that such reserves would be unmanageable.

A sensible, and probably the best, alternative is to be found by referring back to the tables and recommendations of the President's Committee on Economic Security. This is that the tax be imposed more gradually and up to a maximum of only 5 instead of 6 per cent on employers and employees combined. This would provide a reserve estimated at around $15 billions instead of $47 billions at its peak.

The smaller reserve, it must be recognized, will not after 1970 earn enough in interest to keep up entirely with the demands then on the fund, but it will have to be subsidized by perhaps as much as $1,400,000,000 a year from the general budget. At first thought this sounds formidable, but with normal progress in the production of wealth it may not seem so fifty years hence.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that if the committee estimates are correct the insurance coverage by wage-earner and employer contributions will then be saving the Federal Government more than $700,000,000 which it would otherwise be paying out in pensions, and to this must be added the matching $700,000,000 saved to the states. Thus the insurance system will be saving the federal and state governments just about the sum it will be costing the Federal Government by way of subsidy for lack of a larger reserve. Also, there will have accrued considerable savings in pensions during the earlier years of the plan.

Thus there is a great deal to be said for going back to the original plan of the Committee on Economic Security if old-age insurance is to be kept in the system.

3000 Disappointments

EXCEPT for the moving disappointment experienced by the some 3000 men who thronged the State House last Friday in futile quest for the employment they felt had been promised them, the events of that day might be considered as trivial and—had the men enjoyed it, which they did not—a comedy of errors.

The incident, however, served to bring into focus the vivid fact that news of WPA grants from Washington is confusing. While it is patently the duty of the Governor to examine the situation before he issues an invitation to the jobless to come down and register for work, it is only fair to point out that the central facts of the WPA picture are precisely delineated in the thoughts of but a few persons.

The $30,000,000 of which the Governor spoke and the $17,000,000 of which WPA Administrator Paul Edwards speaks in correcting the Governor are, in the exact sense, neither "gifts" nor "appropriations," although that is what they are usually termed.

He explains that he is ordered by the Federal Government to keep 100,300 men and women employed. He is furnished with a list of projects which are approved and on which he can keep the men and women employed, and he is given $8,500,000 a month to pay out on the projects.

As certain projects are completed he must start on new ones; for that reason new projects are approved from time to time. The number of projects quite often exceeds the need, but they are kept as reserve and it is the plan to catch up with them. Such is the case with the $17,000,000 projects under discussion.

The total number of persons employed remains static until Washington changes it. The mechanism of replacing those who drop out or increasing the total number is fixed by national regulations. The spectacle of several thousand men in line for several hours and then marching over the city for further fruitless registering, with its consequences in provoked feelings, should not be witnessed in Boston again.

A Golden Age

A NEW chapter in the book of archaeology was begun about a dozen years ago in the valley of the Indus, and is now continued by further report of a civilization existent in the third millennium before the present era. The earlier excavations were at Mohenjo-daro and the latest at Chanhu-daro, names easily remembered by the archaeologically minded, where people built houses of brick and profited by location on a trade route.

The most interesting thing about the reported excavation of Chanhu-daro is the absence of fortifications and weapons of war. The prosperous commercial town seems to have feared attack only by the waters of the Indus, which sometimes overflowed and invaded.

Several years ago a book by a distinguished Japanese gentleman, Okakura-Kakuzo's "The Awakening of Japan," described the East as being before the conquest of China by the Mongols a vast territory in which India, China and Japan were good neighbors. "Kingdoms often exchanged courtesies, while peace married art to art." Genghis Khan spoiled all that. Now one may at least think that such a golden age went much further back in history than Okakura-Kakuzo could have imagined.

Fulfilling a Tradition

Book News of the Day

IN THE estimation of those inclined to give thought to idealism and American tradition, there is discovered in the career of Louis D. Brandeis the satisfying proof that today, as well as yesterday, is the time of opportunity. With it comes likewise the realization that the present is the time of service and devotion to high purposes. There has just been published a comprehensive biography of the jurist, BRANDEIS: THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN IDEAL, by Alfred Lief (Harrisburg, Pa.: The Telegraph Press. $3).

Still fresh in the memory of many is the recollection of the bitter contest in the Senate which ended finally in the confirmation of President Wilson's appointment of the Massachusetts counselor to the United States Supreme Court. The opposition to Brandeis the lawyer was interposed by those who then believed him to possess economic and political theories far too liberal or socialistic to qualify him as a safe or impartial interpreter of the Constitution. For obvious reasons this was not stated openly. Neither was it made to appear that racial prejudice was entertained. Almost ridiculously it was attempted to make it appear that in his practice as a lawyer he had been guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Lawyer Brandeis stood on his record as counselor and advocate, just as he stands today upon his record of twenty years as jurist. Under the sympathetic touch of the historian that record stands revealed as both conspicuous and illuminating. Those who may be inclined to feel discouragement because of the belief that one person alone can accomplish little or nothing worth while should be heartened by the realization that Justice Brandeis, against earlier opposition from brother members of the court, has accomplished much in the years of his devoted service.

In the opinion of his biographer Justice Brandeis has measurably influenced the processes and practices of the tribunal of which he is a member. In the language of an associate whom he quotes he has brought to the court a wider range of thinking, and a new habit of "making careful examination of all the factual background out of which constitutional decree springs." To those who may have learned, even before the advent of Justice Brandeis, to accord such simple virtues of studiousness to this high tribunal, such a tribute is more or less eulogistic. In the language so often used in reviewing the observations of the court itself, it is *obiter dictum*—neither conclusive nor binding.

Whatever the estimate of the service of Justice Brandeis when history is written, it must be agreed that as a constitutionalist he is a strict conformist. He has sought to perpetuate the doctrine of an earlier justice that the court should never formulate a rule of constitutional law broader than is required by the precise facts to which it is applied. F. L. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

British Interests in Spain

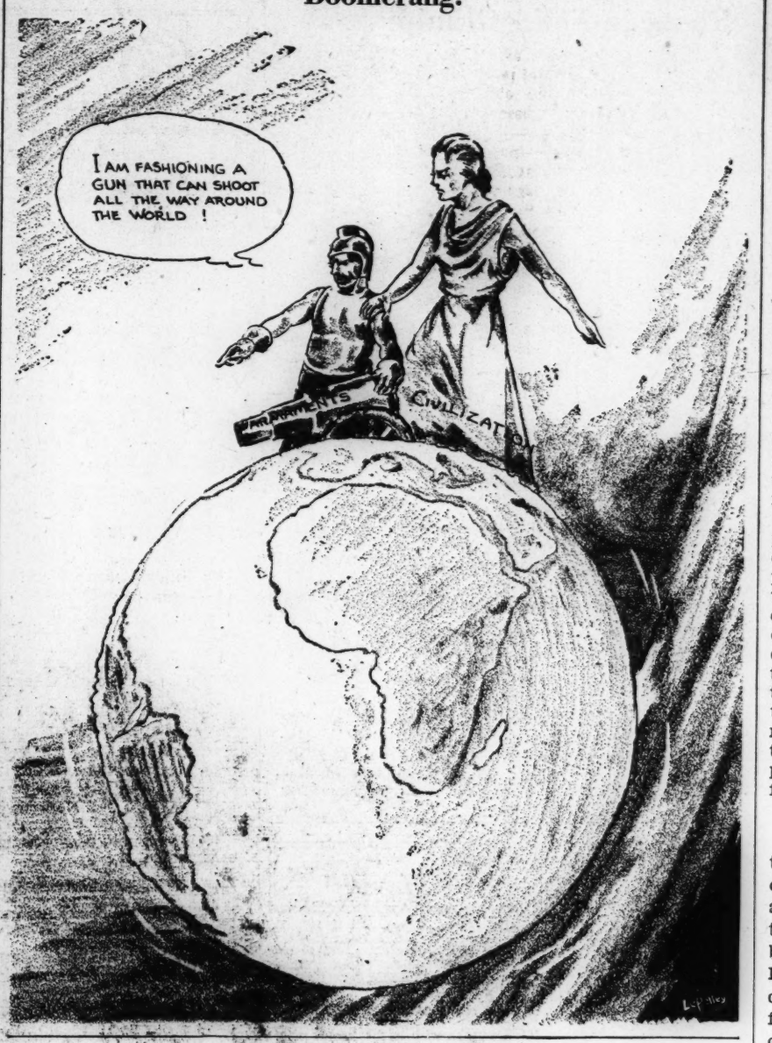
WHILE most journals regard the Italian Government as the principal backer of the Spanish rebellion, the *Lumière* claims that the British financial oligarchy played a more powerful role in the plot, and notes that the City received the news of the outbreak from Morocco "with no surprise and much satisfaction." British capital has heavy interests in Spain. British investors hold large blocks of stock in railroads, mines, power plants and shipyards. Sir Basil Zaharoff and Vickers, Limited, own nearly one third of the capital of the Sociedad Española de Construccion Naval. British firms entirely dominate such companies as the Sevilla Waterworks Company, Limited, the Compania General Canaria de Combustibles, the Tharsis Sulphur Copper Mines, Limited, and the famous Rio Tinto Copper Mines, Limited, one of the largest copper mines in the world. Also, Sir Henri Deterding has no more forgotten his rough treatment at the hands of the Spanish Oil Monopoly than he has the confiscation of his holdings in Russia. These great interests fear that as the Spanish Government moves further Left they will lose the virtual extra-territorial rights which they have enjoyed for many years. Finally, the fact that British business exerts strong control over Portugal suggests that the City was by no means indifferent to the aid which the rebels obtained from this quarter.

In this, the financial powers appear to diverge sharply from the policy of the Foreign Office, which takes a long-range Imperial view. Several months ago the Living Age pointed out that the British had invested £11,000,000 in the fortification of the Balearic islands. In case of war between Italy and Britain, these islands might successfully challenge Mussolini's power in the Mediterranean, assist in keeping the route to India clear and block Italy's way to the Atlantic. Triumph of the Fascist rebels, with their well-known connections with Italy, might prove to be a defeat for Britain. Again, as in the case of the Abyssinian war and the Rhineland reoccupation, a division of attitudes in Britain's governing class prevents her from taking decisive action one way or the other.—*The Living Age.*

Mothers of the World

THE mothers of the world are united in solemn and earnest solidarity to demand that measures shall be taken by those in power to bring about such an agreement as will preserve our children and children's children from the threatening menace of war. . . . The International Council of Women . . . endeavors to unite workers of all nations, of all races, of all classes who are carrying on some form of work for the good of humanity and to permeate all with the inspiration of the spirit of the Golden Rule which teaches love for, and faith in, our brethren of all mankind. Let it at least be known that the women of all nations who formed their own league 48 years ago with the same purpose, are true to their undertaking.—*The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair in presidential address to International Council of Women, Dubrovnik.*

Boomerang!



Labor-Saving Devices

CLEM HARDER was out last night, sitting under the arc light at the four corners after dark. It looked as if it was coming on to rain and the air was very still. Clem sat hunched over, chewing a blade of millet, his hat pulled down over his eyes, his feet hooked over the second rail, watching the children scuffling like pups in the shadowy dark though their mothers called them in to bed long since, and waiting to see who'd come by.

Finally Tom Boyce came by, and Fred Perkins and Sam Dooley; and they sat on the fence too. They talked idle like, about being glad the haying was all done, and how the days seemed a little shorter, and how the name of Mrs. Graham's cat got cleared by the bobcat that got Mr. Snow's turkey gobbler.

All of a sudden Clem began to laugh.

"What you laffin' at?" said Fred Perkins, in that funny drawl of his.

"Wal, I was just thinkin' o' Mis' Peters and her labor-savin' devices that Will Peters got her."

"What about 'em?" said Sam Dooley, idle like.

"Wal, you know Mis' Peters. Ain't a woman in the whole county's as good a housekeeper as she is. She's been famous all 'round these parts for 's long as I can remember. Bakin', washin', makin' butter an' cheese an' puttin' down eggs an' pork an' hookin' rugs an' what not all her life. Never was such a woman for housekeepin' as Lizzie Peters.

* * *

"Wal, 'bout a year ago, Will pset her consid'rable one day by tellin' her a washin' machine. 'Lectric, it was. I happened to be over there borryin' a scythe, an' I wish't you could of seen Lizzie Peters's face.

"'What's that?' she says, in that dry, sharp voice o' hers, to Will.

"'That,' says Will, 'is a contraption so's you wun't have to work so hard no more. That's to wash your clothes for ye.'

"'Will Peters, what you sayin'?' says Lizzie, cryin' out. 'I don't need any such a thing to wash my clothes an' well you know it. Been washin' 'em al' right for 60 years, ain't I? You got any fault to find with the way yours is washed?'

"Well, Will was kinda surprised and he says, 'No, Lizzie, I ain't. But yor—wal—yor littin'—so's you should have it easier. Fella in to the 'Lectric Light place says this is a good contraption an' you should have it so's you could get some time for LEESHUR—whatever *that* is.'

"Well, they was a lot more to it, but Lizzie kinda laffed, an' the next Monday she tried to use the machine. There come a book with it an' all sorts o' directions, an' she done all the things it said, and on'y got her wash out a coupla hours later'n usual."

* * *

A shining automobile whined into view up the leaf-shadowed road, its great headlights picking out the four men on the fence as it sped on, down the road past the lake.

"'Course the news got around, 'bout Lizzie Peters havin' a washin' machine; every woman in town stopped by to see it. It was one o' them seven wonders of the world, 's you might say. All the wimmin says how good Will is to Lizzie.

"'Course we thought that'd be the end of it. But 'seems like Will kinda got the craze for helping Lizzie to get some *leeshur*. Next thing he carted home was a 'lectric ice cream freezer; said it'd be nice when a passel o' the grandchildren all flew in Sunday an' wanted some refreshments quick, on the way to the mountains.

"Po'r Lizzie had been usin' the same ice cream freezer, out to the wood shed, for 'bout 50 years. She told Martha Berry it was just's good as 't ever was, but Will liked to hear the new one—or rather hear how you *couldn't* hear it. 'Ain't men the little boys, when you come to think of it?' she says to Martha.

"Well, almost before we knowed what was goin' on, Will had every labor-savin' device you ever heard of, piled into Lizzie's kitchen. Mixin' machines, 'lectric ironer, percolator, toaster, hand iron—Lizzie used to say it took about 35 years to get a pair o' irons so's they was in good shape—then Will bought a 'lectric. . . .

* * *

"First thing we noticed was Lizzie was stayin' away from Ladies Aid. Myra Tompkins tried to find out why an' all Lizzie 'd say was she was always too busy. We couldn't make it out. All the c' 're gone away from home now, an' only get back vacations an' summertime. Nobody there but Lizzie an' Will, an' the hired men an' that Jennie Brady Lizzie took outa the County Home 'cause she had no place to go.

"Well, sir, you could uv knocked me over with a feather, when I come by Will's house one night to borrow his spring seed catalogue from Burpee's. Just as I was cuttin' across the grass I heard Lizzie talkin'. She sounded as if she was almost like to cry, too. That's funny for Lizzie, 'cause she's one of the most cheerful bodies in th' whole county, seems like.

"Well, sir, she was talkin' out mighty plain to Will. An' whatd'ya think she was sayin'?"

The men sitting on the fence murmured they didn't know.

"She was sayin' to Will, 'Will, if you love me any more at all, you got to take back them—them *labor-savin' devices*. All of 'em. I know you meant well, Will—but I—why when you brought 'em into this house, 'pears like you took away my whole life. I *liked* kneadin' the bread. I *liked* washin' by hand. I *liked* squeezin' oranges, an' peelin' potatoes, an' stirrin' cakes, an' ironin' the sheets. Those things *were* my life. Things I did for you, to be comfortable an' happy. They made up near seventy years o' my life.

"'Then these things you got made me have to learn a whole new life. 'Tain't shabby an' behindhand to do all them things that was my life, by hand. It's good honest work. I done them all my life. It's—it's upset my life, Will, to learn all these new things. I have to read a whole book now before I can wash my clothes. every Monday. I have to tinker 'n' fuss an' likely get burnt, tryin' to iron. I can't go to the Ladies Aid no more. I ain't got the time. I have to stay home with the labor-savin' devices. An' Will, I don't like it. I like my old wash tubs, an' my old ice cream freezer, an' the ironin' board my mother covered for me, just before we got married—a fine, white pine plank. An' oh, Will——' she says, an' I tell you, I never expected to see Lizzie Peters cry, but there she was wringin' her hands, an' sayin', real piteous, 'Oh, Will, promise me you'll take the labor-savin' devices away from me so's I can get some peace? Promise, Will?'"

The men on the fence laughed, an' Clem said, "I let the seed catalogue go; I thought 'twas best; 'cause Will seemed mighty busy just then, tellin' Lizzie he'd see all the *de*-vices was all carried away in th' mornin'."

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

The Campaign and the World

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THIS writer often wonders what the Monitor's far-flung readers, not only in Great Britain and the Dominions, but in many other countries near and far, make of the presidential campaign. How, he has asked himself, can they possibly maintain an interest in the comings and goings of President Roosevelt and Governor Landon, the give and take of this protracted electioneering which began intensively in the spring and isn't over yet. And he has set himself for once to write a column for their benefit—primarily!

Other countries will be touched in two principal ways by the outcome of this election. There is, of course, foreign policy. Certain differences exist between the Republicans and the Democrats. But even more important is domestic policy, contrary to the usual assumption. The outside world will be more affected by the kind of country the United States is to become than by the kind of activities that emanate from the State Department. The world's interest in this election's outcome is therefore in one sense precisely the same sort of interest as that felt by Americans.

* * *

It is chiefly important to the world that the United States remain a free democracy. Both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon have emphasized this factor, each claiming that he is a better standard-bearer for democracy. Both promise to maintain "the American system." They have somewhat different recipes. But whatever either one of them does in actual administration, there will be the American people acting as a balance wheel. Many brakes can be applied. The Supreme Court has already slowed up the New Deal's centralizing approach to problems. An adverse Congress—whether of changed political complexion or of increasing independence on the part of old hands—would also be an effective check.

Business is trending upward and seems likely to continue in that direction after November third.

So, whichever party wins, the face the United States turns to the outside world would seem to bear familiar outlines. Foreign nations have followed President Roosevelt's Administration with rather exceptional interest; the New Deal has made headlines abroad as well as at home; and only this week end such a well-informed organ as the London Economist finds much to praise in the New Deal experiments. But this does not mean that the election of Governor Landon would not be received with equal appreciation abroad. The political conventions this summer were covered with unusual thoroughness by the foreign press. The public abroad, especially in English-speaking countries, has had many word pictures of Governor Landon and is well prepared to watch his efforts if he gets the chance.

In the field of foreign policy, it may be that the changes the Republicans are pledged to make will be more apparent than real. They are bound to repeal the trade agreements act, yet Governor Landon said at Minneapolis that he believed in reciprocal tariffs. They are pledged to attempt collection of the war debts, yet there is no precise formula for going about it. The war debts question, under Republican or Democratic auspices, is likely to depend on restoration of freer economic and financial relationships between the nations, rather than on any diplomatic abracadabra.

* * *

Most of the American foreign policies of the last three years resulted not from some particular set of theories of the Roosevelt Administration, but from the fundamental mood of the American people. They have been greatly occupied with their own affairs. They have had little time to look overseas. The farther you get from the Atlantic or Pacific seaboards the truer this becomes. Governor Landon comes from the geographical center of the Continent. His outlook on foreign affairs is definitely American, definitely Kansan.

Two major trends in Roosevelt foreign policy are likely to continue. The present efforts at world financial co-operation, marked by the American-British-French agreement, would certainly be carried on. And the good-neighbor policy—a phrase that stands for non-intervention, for diplomatic helpfulness without involvement—is a useful contribution to American diplomatic slogans. It has helped pave the way for the Buenos Aires conference in December, which is a major attempt to work out a powerful western-hemisphere neutrality agreement. In this conference lies perhaps the United States' chief immediate contribution toward peace organization.

Governor Landon and his advisers have taken no outward notice of the effort; if the Kansas executive is elected in November, the difficult problem of a major diplomatic task in the interregnum would present itself. But there are reasons to believe that no such reluctance as kept Mr. Roosevelt from co-operating with Mr. Hoover in 1932-33 would hold back Mr. Landon this time.

To sum it all up; despite its unusual importance to Americans, the 1936 election would seem to hold to other nations all the aspects of a great spectacle, but stability whichever side wins.